Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-176 *13 September 1989*

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Cuba

U.S. Remarks on Colombian Traffickers Assessed

FL1209162489 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1428 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The incredible U.S. story that Colombian narcotrafficking leaders may flee to Panama very clearly demonstrates the contempt that political propaganda designers have for the handling of news. The idea that the men who established a powerful drug empire can find no better place to hide than Panama—a country occupied by more than 20,000 U.S. troops—is similar to a science fiction story.

This argument has no logic whatsoever, unless the CIA of the United States is conspiring with some Colombian narcotraffickers, as occurred in Central America in the Iran-Contra affair.

The only possible reason for this statement is to try to move the effects of Colombia's anti-drug war to Panama in an attempt to make international public opinion justify any action against the isthmian country.

Soviet, UN Delegations Arrive for Meeting

FL1209132189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] (Pyachesov Ustinov), ambassador-at-large of the Soviet Union, arrived in Havana last night [11 September]. He is leading the Soviet delegation which will participate as an observer in the joint Angola-Cuba-South Africa meeting. The joint meeting will begin tomorrow [13 September] in the Palace of Conventions.

The Soviet delegation was received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Carlos Aldana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Hours earlier, Brigade General (Kenjano Daniel Opande), deputy chief of the UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] forces in Namibia, had arrived in Havana.

President Castro Speaks With Internationalists

FL1209173989 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, had an animated conversation with several young internationalists who fulfilled their duties in the People's Republic of Angola.

The conversation took place when the leader of the revolution had finished the speech of the inaugural ceremony for the intensive and intermediate care unit of Havana's Salvador Allende Hospital. [Begin Recording] [Castro] Have you enjoyed your rest during the month of August?
[First Unidentified Internationalist] Yes, we have.

[Castro] When did the last one of you arrive from Angola?
[First Internationalist] We arrived 31 July.

[Castro] What unit were you in?
[First Internationalist] We were in Brigade 2060.

[Castro] Where were you, in a town, the field, where?
[First Internationalist] We were in Sangongue.

[Castro] You were in Sangongue?
[Second Unidentified Internationalist] No, I was in Namibia.

[Castro] You were in Namibia. Did you dig many holes in Sangongue? They tell me that when it rained the trenches would fill with water.
[First Internationalist] Yes, that is right.

[Castro] Was it alright over there? When did you leave?
[First Internationalist] Well, we...

[Castro] We already moved out of there and Caana. We are now in Luanda.
[First Internationalist] Most of us are in Luanda now.

[Castro] What type of unit are you from, tank, infantry, what?
[First Internationalist] We are from an infantry-backed tank unit.

[Castro] Now, how many of you are going to remain in the military and how many are going to become civilians?
[Second Internationalist] I am a construction technician.

[Castro] A technician, from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces?
[Second Internationalist] No, I am a civilian.

[Castro] Aren't you going to organize a contingent? Have you seen what the contingents are doing? Are you from El Cerro?
[First Internationalist] Yes, we are.

[Castro] What do you think of this hospital?
[First Internationalist] It is very pretty.

[Castro] It's pretty good, isn't it. You guys are healthy though. This is a hospital for you to use in some 40 years. That's when this or that starts to ache. Well, it's been a great pleasure to talk with you. I wish you much success. Now we have to win many battles like Cuito. [end recording]

Malmierca Assesses Results of Nonaligned Summit

FL0909182289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Army General Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned last night to our country after having attended the ninth summit of nonaligned countries in Yugoslavia. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, welcomed Raul and the

Cuban delegation that represented our country in this important international forum. [passage omitted]

At the protocol room, the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was approached by the press.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter No 1] What is your assessment of this summit?
[Raul Castro] That is why you have the foreign minister there. The voice of the minister is the voice of the nation.

[Unidentified reporter No 2, interrupting] Excuse me general, today is the day of the journalist. We would like a picture with you.
[Castro] Well, today, at the garden of the ambassador's residence in Belgrade, I met with all the Cuban press. Since there were too many reporters there, I gave a hug to Santiago Alvarez, who is the oldest—I don't think he'll get angry with me for saying that. So, the hug I have him was for all the Cuban journalists. However, I can give you a couple of kisses, for the ladies. [laughter by entourage] Did Fidel say anything?

[Unidentified reporter No 1] He left us.
[Castro] Well, he is working. He never...

[Unidentified reporter No 1, interrupting] How about a small assessment of the summit?
[Castro] There you have the foreign minister. Spend 30 or 20 minutes with him. Sacrifice him. [end recording]

So, at the request of Raul, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca answered the journalists' questions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter No 3] Certain circles tried to get another style of language to be used. However, that was not the case. How did the original idea of the movement prevail?
[Malmierca] There has been talk about the need to—and this is an opinion shared by all—lighten our activities in areas that are formal, but which we do not feel is necessary. We feel the documents should be more concise, direct, brief. However, this must not in any way imply that their content should be changed.

[reporter No 3] I am not referring to the aspect of structure or form, instead I am referring to the contents. For an example, it was said that the problem of detente between the superpowers was going to imply the use of another language style, another way of expression by the countries, which would be more moderate. However, it did not happen that way.
[Malmierca] Before every Nonaligned Movement meeting, we always hear very different opinions, positions. It is true that there are those who believe that if there is a certain alleviation of the tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States, that if there is a certain detente between East and West, it must be an element to keep in mind in the expression of positions by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. We, on other occasions, have reiterated, and we can do it again now, that we must not suppose—there is no indication, sign which permits us to believe in this—that detente between East and West also implies detente between North and South.

At the same time, very positive steps have been taken, which we salute, in the area of disarmament. There are agreements which have permitted, for the first time in history, disarmament that can begin in the nuclear arena.

The international economic situation for Third World countries, for member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, gets worse each time. Each one of the measures which have characterized the current unjust international economic order have become aggressive, difficult. That is why it is clear that we could not, in any way, ignore that reality. The documents that were approved in Belgrade reiterate those positions. I reiterate, it is right for us to try to get the documents to be more brief, direct, and that they be more directed at action and less of telling, repeating once and again the history of each one of the international situations. I think we are making progress in that area. Furthermore, the documents we approved in Belgrade maintain the necessary nature of the movement, which expresses solidarity for the anti-imperialist struggle, for the defense of the rights of Third World countries, and for the change of the unjust current international economic situation.

[Reporter No 3] Could we say that the movement has come out stronger from this summit?
[Malmierca] We think so. We believe that we have discussed, as it always happens in the meetings of the nonaligned countries, more than just the subjects that are on the agenda, or the subjects that will be included in the documents. We have had tens and tens of meetings. I am certain the Cuban delegation must have had bilateral interviews with the representatives of over 50 countries. I think you have had some reports on these daily meetings. We have been able to talk not only about the common work of our movement, but also we have discussed how we can bilaterally coordinate our positions and make progress toward the objectives we have in common. That is why we think we should, like we said earlier, feel happy, satisfied with the results of the summit conference.

We must also hope that the movement will continue playing a very positive role which cannot be substituted. There is no other force in today's world, in the current international situation, that can substitute the Nonaligned Movement in its struggle for the defense of the rights of our peoples.

[Unidentified reporter No 4] Is the movement also working to express this struggle at the UN Headquarters?
[Malmierca] As I had said, one of the six priorities that the movement adopted is the defense of multilateralism—the refusal to accept all attempts to exclude the United Nations, and its organizations, from the role they are supposed to play in carrying out the decisions adopted by the United Nations. Part of that priority is also the respect for international (?law). Of course, we

cannot consider at all natural to act by ignoring and violating what has established in the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Political Prisoner Released After 25 Years

PA1209202489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1940 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Havana, 11 Sep (EFE)—Sources from the illegal "Cuban Human Rights Committee" today reported that the Cuban Government on 4 September released political prisoner Alberto Grau Sierra, who completed a 25-year jail sentence.

Grau was one of the last four prisoners described as "steadfast recalcitrants" left in the "Combinado del Este" Prison who are serving sentences of more than 20 years.

Prisoners who refuse to wear the standard penitentiary uniform and reject official "rehabilitation programs" are described as "recalcitrant."

According to the sources, the "recalcitrants" who remain in jail are Mario Chanes de Armas, who has served 28 years, and Ernesto Diaz and Alfredo Mustelier, who have served 20 years in the "Combinado del Este" Prison.

Grau, who entered the jail in September 1964, after being condemned for an attempt against the life of the Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro, will travel to the United States soon, the sources added.

More Internationalists Return From Angola

FL1209125789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Over 150 internationalist combatants returned last night [11 September] to the fatherland after honorably fulfilling their missions in the brother country of Angola.

Victorious and proud, the combatants in this valient group bear the material proof of their fulfilled missions on their chests. However, the emotion in their hearts is greater: the joy of returning to the fatherland and their homes, as well as having exhalted the name of this island of freedom.

The internationalist combatant, first and second class medals, Defender of Cuito Cuanavale medal, Cuba-Angola victory medal, and the Calixto Garcia medal of valor show the honor of our people. [passage omitted]

Surviving Plane Crash Victim Dies in Hospital

FL1209130589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Luigi Capalbo, sole survivor of the Rancho Boyeros air disaster, died last night [11 September] at 2135 in the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital.

He died as a result of a pulmonary hemorrhage. The 22-year old Italian citizen suffered severe burns and trauma that resulted from last 3 September's plane crash for 8 days.

Caribbean Affairs

Cuban Membership in Tourism Organization Delayed

FL1209201789 Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 12 Sep 89

[By Mark Lee]

[Excerpt] Nassau, Bahamas, Sept 12, CANA—Antigua has taken up its option for membership in the Caribbean Tourism Organisation [CTO] and the new Belize Government has asked the CTO's board to keep its option open, a source here for the 13th Annual Tourism Conference said on Tuesday. But Cuba's application for participation in the international tourism body can be expected to remain on hold, the source said.

"The guys might just pass it by," he said, noting that it was not on the agenda of the CTO board, wrapping up its meeting here.

Conference sources said the Cuban membership issue would likely be on agenda of the Council of Tourism Ministers who begin their meeting Tuesday on the eve of the general delegates conference.

The continued cold shouldering of Cuba has nothing to do with that country's communist ideology or any perceived threat from Havana's stated plans to boost its tourism industry in the 1990s, the source told CANA.

"The crux of the matter is whether Cuba continues to withhold recognition of Grenada's government at international meetings. I mean, we couldn't have them here (in CTO) saying they don't recognise one of our members," he said.

Cuba had good relations with Grenada when the leftist people's revolutionary government was in power (1979-83). However, Cuba has not recognised the conservative government headed by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. [passage omitted]

Aruba

Saudi Arabia To Lease Oil Storage Facilities

FL1209155989 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Government has signed a 5-year lease agreement for oil storage on Aruba. The Saudis will store oil at the former Exxon refinery assisting them in selling oil to the United States. The capacity: about 4.2 million barrels of crude. Plans for Saudi Arabia to lease the 7.7-million barrel storage facilities here on Bonaire fell through earlier this year. Those

facilities were acquired by the Venezuelan state-owned oil company, PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.].

Bahamas

Cuban Captain Missing Following Boat Accident

FL1209192489 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Members of the Defense Force along with the United States Coast Guard are searching the waters this afternoon in hope of finding Petty Officer Thomas Noel and the captain of a Cuban vessel. The two are missing after a boat mishap off Paradise Island on Sunday. The boat was seized by the Defense Force in Great Harbour Cay and was being brought into Nassau when it capsized in heavy seas.

Dominican Republic

Mona Passage Searched for Survivors of Accident

FL1209173789 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Navy of the Dominican Republic has found 12 victims of a capsized boat loaded with illegal immigrants. The Navy searched waters of the Mona Passage yesterday for some of the estimated 70 people aboard the boat when it capsized last week. Only nine survivors have been picked up. The search for other survivors was to end last night. Scores of immigrants try to reach Puerto Rico every week by sailing through the Mona Passage separating it from the Dominican Republic.

Haiti

Ministry Sponsors National Conference on Poverty

FL1209163889 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] A 5-day national conference on poverty has begun in Haiti just 2 weeks after the government decreed a series of unpopular tax measures. Yesterday's opening session drew 350 delegates from across Haiti to discuss costs and solutions for the country's poverty. The gathering was organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs. Opposition leader Sylvio Claude was among those criticizing the conference. He believes the government brought the people together to calm discontent with no intention of moderating its austerity policy.

Repression, U.S. Dollar Discussed in Artibonite

FL1209202589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Report by Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite correspondent Milceus Gaspard]

[Excerpts] Repression has (?settled in) in the fourth, fifth, and sixth communal sections of Verrettes for the past several months. The commandant, the section chief and his assistants, and the members of the Administrative Council for the Communal Section have joined forces to arrest without warrants, manhandle, and jail members of peasants groups, accusing them of being armed Communist fraternities allegedly supported by the Catholic Church.

However, the civilian and military authorities including Lieutenant Aniceau Pierre-Fils, who is General Avril's representative, attended a mass on 8 September marking the birthday of Holy Mary, Mother of God, who made her first appearance in Haiti very near the Tapion River in 1706.

According to the parish priest, the word of God is for everyone. The Gospel sends missionaries out to serve everyone, and in particular, the poor masses. Father [first name indistinct] Jean declared in his sermon that no one was born to simply stand by with folded arms. We all were born to assume our responsibility to make life productive, to demand progress, and to force change to occur. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] [passage omitted] The government has issued a decree lowering the taxes peasants pay in the marketplace, as well as the taxes they pay to put their livestock into pens when they come to market. The government has announced that it is repealing these taxes. These taxes will no longer be collected.

Meanwhile, the cost of living is rising in Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite, says our correspondent. [passage omitted]

[Gaspard] The rising cost of the U.S. dollar and of flour from the Minoterie d'Haiti [the national flour mill], as well as of the cost of living, has caused reaction in the lower Artibonite Valley.

According to diverse women's groups in Desarmes, fourth communal section of Verrettes, the prices of cooking oil, sugar, and other diverse imported items were already rising (?even before) the decree and communique (?on) flour. Also, the government came and knocked on the door of poor women (?in the middle of the night) to ask for money for no apparent reason. [passage omitted]

According to Mr (Ranel Altidor), the information secretary of the Coordinating Body of People's Organizations of the Artibonite, Copol, Haitian capitalists and imperialists are making millions off diverse government enterprises. This is why the plants are showing a deficit.

The foreign debt cannot be paid. The International Monetary Fund and the Americans have asked the authorities to apply a policy of austerity to pay the foreign debt so millions can (?continue to) pour into Swiss banks.

Regarding the U.S. dollar, Copol further says that the government has begun repressing the poor and controlling the inflow and outflow of this currency at the airport and at transfer companies so as to protect the big

merchants with stores along the waterfront. The big bourgeois bow down to the exploiter countries. [passage omitted]

Finally, Copol says that the mobilization against the high cost of living called for on 6 December 1888 by the Organization for the Assembly and Defense of the Peasants, affiliated with the National Alliance of People's Organizations will continue until the government and its accomplices agree to give the Haitian masses the results they are seeking.

This is Milceus Gaspard, Radio Soleil, Petite Riviere de l'Artibonite. [passage omitted]

Organizations Mark Anniversary of Bosco Massacre

FL1209130289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Today is the 1st anniversary of the massacre in front of Saint Jean Bosco Church on the Grande Rue on 11 September 1988. Marking the occasion, several socioprofessional and political organizations have asked the current government to mete out justice to everyone who was involved in the massacre.

The League of Former Haitian Political Prisoners and Friends and Relatives of Missing Persons [LAPPH] [passage omitted] say that the minister of justice must confiscate Haiti Construction, belonging to Franck Romain, so the government can pay an indemnity to all the victims of the crime. [passage omitted]

Other organizations, such as the Common Front Against Repression, say they wish to commemorate this date together with all the victims of the event. [passage omitted]

We of the Common Front Against Repression are continuing to organize in order to put an end to repression in Haiti. [passage omitted]

The Common Front Against Repression press release is signed by [Jean] Auguste Mesyeux of the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers for the union sector; Robert Duval of the LAPPH for the human rights sector; Eddy Volel of the Christian Democratic Assembly for the political party sector; Marcel Baptiste of the National People's Front for the people's organizations sector; Serge Desroches of the Labadie Youth Movement for the peasant sector; Marie-France Joseph of Solidarity Among Haitian Women for the women's sector; and (Fritznel Lisnet) for the socioprofessional sector. [passage omitted]

Periodical LE ROULEUA To Resume Publishing

FL1209145389 Port-au-Prince L'UNION in French No 199, 24-25 Aug 89 p 12

[Text] LE ROULEAU [THE STEAMROLLER], which stopped publishing awhile ago, is returning to press. In its announcement, the magazine's managing committee declares: LE ROULEAU is a combative magazine. It promises to support without reservations the demands of the masses thirsting after justice and well-being...LE ROULEAU will wage fierce battles to install a balanced and advanced society in the land of Dessalines."

We applaud this compassionate and patriotic objective. We too are struggling to improve the well-being of Haitians.

LE ROULEAU declares in its editorial to be against sensationalism, "which doesn't pay, for it borders on demagogy." This too is laudable.

The magazine also carries articles on diverse facets of the national life, particularly education and sports.

L'UNION wishes LE ROULEAU success. May it roll in the direction of the national interests.

Government To Announce New Antidrug Plan

PA1209233089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (EFE)—Mexico will implement a plan against drug trafficking that will include international collaboration regarding air- and sea-traffic control and criminal extradition.

The 10-point plan, which includes police, military, and legal measures against drug trafficking, will be disclosed this week in Vienna at a meeting of national agencies engaged in the fight against drug trafficking.

The Mexican Attorney General's Office announced that the plan also calls for mutual legal assistance as well as vigilance and control in the purchase and sale of chemical components used to process certain drugs.

According to top officials of the Attorney General's Office, the United States and the FRG are the only two countries exporting those chemical components, and the implementation of controls on these products could make the processing of certain drugs difficult.

The Mexican Government regards the antidrug struggle as "a state responsibility" that must be fought for "national security" reasons because it is an "international problem that can easily cross borders and a social health problem that requires cooperation with other nations."

Mexico has always viewed the subject of narcotics as a bilateral problem with the United States; therefore, Mexican officials have rejected the possibility of having foreign agents participate in the struggle against drug trafficking.

State Governor Resigns To Become Salinas Adviser

PA1309040289 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 8 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] State of Mexico Governor Mario Ramon Beteta resigned Thursday to become special financial advisor to President Salinas de Gortari and head of the Multibanco Comermex, Mexico's fourth largest bank.

Beteta's resignation is to become effective Sept 15, according to an announcement by the Finance Secretariat (SHCP).

Simultaneously, the SHCP announced that Beteta's predecessor at Comermex, Guillermo Prieto Fortun, a predecessor of Gil Diaz at the fiscal helm, is regarded as a leading authority on fiscal matters.

President Salinas asked Beteta (a former head of the SHCP and of the oil monopoly Pemex) to become a close financial advisor "in consideration of his ample financial experience and political capacity, which will be of great benefit in carrying out his new duties," a brief statement from the President's press office said.

Beteta broke the news in Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico.

A press statement issued by the SHCP did not elaborate on the 34-year-old Prieto Fortun's new responsibilities, but there was little doubt in financial circles that he will play a strong advisory role in implementing the SHCP's far-reaching fiscal reforms, characterized among other things by tracking down tax evaders.

Soon after the announcement was made, Beteta's office reception area in Toluca became crowded with newsmen from mexico City and Toluca. With pride in his voice, the governor said:

"I appreciate the appointment as special financial advisor and in addition, director general of Comermex, one of the largest and most important banks in Mexico," he said.

Beteta said he did not know who would succeed him in office and that he had to present his formal request to leave office to the state legislature.

"After formal approval is granted, and my successor selected, I will be able to leave the governorship to the person named by the state legislature," he added.

"All State of Mexico residents have cooperated closely with me since I became governor in 1987. I deeply appreciate this trust and hope they will give the same cooperation to my successor," Beteta said.

Banks To Reimburse $780 Million on Debt

PA1309042889 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Article by Enloe St. James]

[Text] Upon reaching agreements with its 500 commercial creditor banks, Mexico will receive a reimbursement of about 780 million dollars for overpaying on its debt and debt service in the second half of 1988, a top Finance Secretariat (SHCP) official announced Thursday. The reimbursement is based on recent corrections made on the country's debt payment accounts.

However, it will take the country two months longer than originally estimated to sign agreements with the banks, said Sergio Fadl, coordinator of advisors to Mexico's chief debt negotiator Jose Angel Gurria. Fadl spoke because Gurria was unavailable. "The case-by-case agreements will take six months," Fadl said.

When the three-option, general debt accord was signed by Mexico and the banks on July 23, six months were scheduled in which to reach an agreement with each individual bank. December was tentatively set as the deadline. Now, the deadline has been pushed to February 1990.

Under the new schedule, Fadl said that within 10 days, two negotiating groups will leave on a world tour to talk

with representatives from each bank. "Signing of the agreements will start in October," he said.

The official spoke at a seminar on economic and social integration perspectives for Latin America sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Fadl said the debt burden was the single largest cause of economic stagnation in Latin America. "Viewed in terms of export-value percentage, net transfer of funds in the region amounts in all cases to more than 200 percent—320 percent for Mexico, 500 percent for Peru and more than 700 percent for Brazil." This is well above the world average of 150 percent, he said.

To solve Latin America's debt problem, the official proposed that governments of industrialized countries assume a more active role in making debt-reduction feasible for the region's countries outside of Mexico.

"For example, if these governments set aside 15 billion dollars to guarantee debt-reduction plans and pooled them in zero-coupon bonds, in 20 years they would have 200 billion dollars, which would take care of half of Latin America's total debt," he said.

Latin America's total debt is more than 400 billion dollars.

This reduction guarantee could be achieved if these governments change banking and tax laws to ease banks' legitimate fears of losses from debt-reductions, Fadl said.

Banco de Mexico Reports Inflation at 11.5 Percent

PA1309041689 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 8 Sep 89 p 32

[Text] Banco de Mexico, the country's central bank, reported Thursday that the consumer price index (CPI)—the main economic indicator measuring inflation—increased 1 percent in the month of August over July. The yearly accumulated CPI from Aug 1988 to Aug 1989 rose 18.6 percent, which along with the July annualized rate, is the lowest registered in the past 10 and a half years.

Up to August 1988, aggregate inflation was significantly higher on an annualized basis than the 1987 figure, amounting to 106.9 percent.

As for 1989, the Bank of Mexico said that the January to August accumulated inflation rate was 11.5 percent.

The rate for the second half of August amounted to only 0.3 percent, the Banco de Mexico Report stated.

Inflation has remained steady for the past two months at one percent. The monthly CPI increase was due to rated increases in rising prices in housing rents, restaurants, air and bus fares, shirts and other clothing, hotels, sweet bread, fresh fish and health services.

The Bank of Mexico, which pro-rates the national banking system, also said the national Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures industrial input, showed a 1.3 percent increase, while the PPI increase from January to August of 1989 reached 9.7 percent.

The annualized August 1988-to-August 1989 PPI rate registered an 11.2 percent increase, the report stated.

The basic foodstuffs price index measures prices of 140 products. Included in these are the 18 canasta basica survival staples which are kept at controlled price levels under the current anti-inflation program called the Pact for Economic Stabilization and Growth (PECE). The canasta basica price index for August increased a mere 0.4 percent with regard to July, the Banco de Mexico report stated.

The central bank surveyed inflation in a number of cities countrywide to measure the national CPI and PPI. By cities, the largest inflationary trends occurred in Iguala, Guerrero, with 2.6 percent; Tijuana, Baja California, at 2.2 percent; Puebla, Puebla at 1.4 percent; Colima, Colima, 1.4 percent; Parral, Chihuahua 1.3 percent. The total average for basic foodstuffs increases was 0.4 percent.

The smallest increases, according to the Bank of Mexico, occurred in Toluca, State of Mexico, with 0.2 percent; Cordoba, Veracruz, with 0.3 percent; Zamora, Michoacan, with 0.4 percent; and Villahermosa, Tabasco, with 0.4 percent.

Costa Rica

Mercenary Announces Upcoming Action in Panama

Says 1200 Volunteers Training

PA1209154889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1506 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] San Jose, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—A mercenary identifying himself as "David" has announced that "within a few days," an organization called "Panamanian Resistance" will initiate armed action in an attempt to unseat General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces.

In statements broadcast last night by Costa Rica's Channel 7 television, "David" described himself as an "anticommunist" who fought on the southern front with the Nicaraguan Resistance which fought against the Sandinist regime, and in actions against Cuban President Fidel Castro.

The mercenary said the armed movement consists of some 1,200 volunteers "who are training on several farms in Panama." In addition, without giving an exact number, he said that other fighters are joining the group.

Political spokesmen consulted by ACAN-EFE today said that the announcement made by "David," who at no time showed his face to the cameras, could be a ruse by the Panamanian military regime to justify taking action against opponents who, on the contrary, have announced a policy of peaceful resistance to the government.

According to "David," who spoke with a South American accent, Noriega's days as the head of his country's Armed Forces are "numbered."

"David" said that the insurgent group has no bases in Costa Rica and its members are here legally.

Minister Comments on Report

PA1309000789 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron stated in San Jose today that he was knew nothing about the alleged recruitment of Costa Rican citizens to combat Panamanian General Manuel Antonio Noriega. A mercenary, who called himself Commander David, broadcast the recruitment announcement through a Costa Rican television station last night.

Garron said that he had ordered an investigation into the case and that they are studying reports presented by the Panamanian Embassy, but up to now Costa Rican officials have not detected any activity in this respect. Regarding the statements made by David, Garron stated: We cannot tolerate actions of this sort. He added that the Intelligence and Security Directorate had orders to arrest the alleged Commander David.

The mercenary announced over a television station last night that an organization called Panamanian Resistance would begin military actions in the following days to topple Noriega from his position as Panamanian military commander. David said he was an anticommunist and an enemy of drug trafficking, and had more than 8 years of military experience. He said he has fought against the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime and the Cuban Government. The alleged commander said his military organization has 1,200 volunteers who have been trained on several farms in Panama. He did not give exact figures, but said that several Costa Rican citizens have joined the rebel group although it is not based on Costa Rican territory.

Alleged Drug Trafficker Up for Extradition

PA1209221289 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Aug 89 p 10-A

[Text] Pedro Agustino Delgado Monzon, who is wanted by the U.S. Government for alleged drug trafficking activities, has been turned over to the corresponding authorities for his extradition.

The Third Penal Superior Court confirmed in late July that he was to be extradited.

In spite of the fact that Delgado is wanted on 11 charges of narcotics trafficking, the court ruled he is to be extradited for one charge of importing marijuana, two charges of possession and intent to distribute cocaine, and one charge of importing marijuana. [sentence as published]

It was requested that the U.S. authorities commit themselves to trying Delgado Monzon only on the charges for which the extradition was requested.

The Fifth Penal Court first approved the extradition on 6 February 1989, and later on 18 May for a second time.

The first resolution was annulled by the First Penal Superior Court because the accused—a Cuban-born U.S. citizen—was left defenseless, as his extradition was accepted on the same day the documents arrived from the United States yet neither the accused nor his attorney had been notified of their arrival.

His extradition was ordered for a second time on 18 May. At this time his bail was revoked but he did not show up in court as ordered.

A warrant for his arrest was then ordered. Drug and Intelligence Directorate (DIEI) men arrested him on 9 June in Moravia.

Now that all legal terms have been complied with, it was reported that he will be taken out of Costa Rica within the next few days and sent to the United States, where he will have to answer charges in court.

El Salvador

FMLN Ends Booby Trap Use, Sweeps Mine Fields

PA1209204189 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, in El Salvador on 11 September; read over the telephone by unidentified person]

[Text] Since a mine is a weapon of a military nature and since its use has increased in the past few years throughout various unpopulated areas of the country where mine fields have been planted, the sweeping of this type of weapon will necessarily have to be done gradually for technical and operational reasons. Therefore, the measures to be adopted to suspend their use will be:

1. End the manufacturing of booby traps.

2. End to the planting of new mine fields.

3. Immediate removal of all mines planted in areas of high risk for the civilian population and marking of those areas that, for technical reasons—loss of map of the mined areas—cannot be swept immediately.

4. Gradual sweeping of the mine fields located in areas of low risk for the civilian population and marking of sites where, for technical reasons, the mines cannot be removed.

5. This order does not include the claymore mines used in the ambush of soldiers.

We will coordinate the implementation of these measures with humanitarian aid organizations and the people themselves.

Likewise, we expect the Army to sweep the mine fields that surround the garrisons and fixed military posts located in heavily populated areas. These mines are constantly harming the people or their domestic animals.

Likewise, the Army must cease all bombing and shelling of civilian targets.

FMLN General Command

El Salvador, 11 September 1989

Armed Forces Play Down FMLN Truce

PA1209210589 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Report by Fermin Ortiz]

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have not given much importance to the unilateral truce announced by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Army [FMLN] that will be in effect as of 0000 13 September. In a communique, the FMLN says it will enforce the truce to show good faith in the dialogue as well to guarantee the safety of a UN mission that is touring the region. Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, head of the joint chiefs of staff, said today the Army will guarantee the safety of the people.

[Begin recording] The FMLN has prepared this proposal for the international community to read more than anything else. It has done this in order to win political and diplomatic recognition since it is currently at a serious political and military disadvantage.

It is important to point out that the Armed Forces will continue complying with their constitutional mission, including guaranteeing safety, tranquillity, and peace throughout the nation and defending the country's sovereignty. [end recording]

For his part, Colonel Elena Fuentes, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, said that the rebels' announcement is for propaganda purposes.

[Begin recording] The guerrillas have done this precisely due to the talks that will be held in Mexico. They undoubtedly want to project an image and have therefore called for a truce to make it appear to the world that they are concerned about peace. [end recording]

However, he also said truces are important and a truce should be enforced, not for just a few days but for a definite period of time, because the people want peace.

FMLN Radio on Dialogue, Ponce Statements

PA1309031389 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Preparations for talks between the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the government being held in Mexico began early today with a meeting between Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, and a delegation of the rebel organization made up of three high-ranking guerrilla leaders.

Msgr Rosa Chavez said that the meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere. There were no obstacles during the meeting, which was held in very receptive atmosphere, he said. He noted that the dialogue meeting will cover some important points.

The fact that Joaquin Villalobos will participate for the first time shows the importance given to that meeting, Msgr Rosa Chavez said in Mexico City.

Msgr Rosa Chavez, who will attend the meetings between the FMLN and the government, said that a delegate from Vatican City will also be present at the talks as an observer.

In a statement to the press, Colonel Emilio Ponce [chairman of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff] said that the presence of FMLN Commander Joaquin Villalobos at the dialogue in Mexico is an indication that the FMLN is losing the war in the military field.

Regarding repression, Col Ponce said: We do not understand what repression means to them since they mention a number of actions that in reality would mean that the Armed Forces would have to stop complying with their constitutional duties, leaving the civilian population without protection against FMLN actions.

Col Ponce told reporters that several top military officers are members of an advisory commission for President Cristiani. Col Ponce said that this commission will not participate directly in the talks with the FMLN in Mexico. He said that Defense Minister General Rafael Humberto Larios is one of its members, but he did not mention other names. Col Ponce said that the objective of that military commission is to give advice to the government and the dialogue commission on matters related to security, national defense, and purely military matters.

Guatemala

Cerezo Says Ambassador to Panama Will Not Return

PA1209211389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2006 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo announced today that his ambassador to Panama, Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, will not return to that country because the dialogue between the Panamanian Government and the opposition has reached a stalemate.

Following the inauguration of new Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez on 1 September, Lobos was recalled "for consultations" and he has remained in Guatemala.

"Even though Guatemala has an active neutral position, we have to analyze what position we will continue to adopt through consultations with other Central American and Latin American governments and the Panamanian opposition," the president explained.

Cerezo said he cannot ignore the fact that the Panamanian opposition continues to insist that it has the right to exercise the power that the people gave it in the 7 May elections. "Guatemala," Cerezo added, "cannot continue to maintain the same position toward a (Panamanian) Government that does not seem, as of today, to be opening the doors to a negotiation that allows the people's participation in the choice of their rulers."

"We will continue to insist on the dialogue, and we will try to find a point of consensus, but this measure (the withdrawal of the ambassador) also serves to show them our displeasure because a dialogue mechanism has not been found," Cerezo said.

Most of the Latin American countries have withdrawn their ambassadors to Panama in recent months, when the country's crisis worsened after the annulment of the 7 May elections.

President, Secret Service Blamed for Killings

PA1209202389 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] San Jose, 12 Sep (AFP)—The Human Rights Commission of Guatemala [CDH] charged here today the "shared responsibility" of President Vinicio Cerezo and the secret service of the Army (G-2) in the death of four university students, whose brutally mutilated bodies were found on 10 September in a Guatemala City suburb.

The finding comes in the middle of a wave of kidnappings, killings, and dynamite attacks which were unleashed starting in mid-July and which has shocked the Guatemalans. The whereabouts of seven other students, kidnapped by alleged death squads, remain unknown. These squads have been on the rampage since 23 August.

In a communique to various political, trade union, and human rights organizations, the CHDG branch in San Jose requested "urgently" the sending of messages to the Guatemalan embassies, Government, and Army condemning the "impunity" of the death squads.

Two of the murdered victims—Silvia Azurdia and her husband Victor Hugo Rodriguez—were abducted by eight men in civilian clothes before witnesses who even provided the authorities with the license plate numbers of the two vehicles used by the kidnappers.

The CDHG expressed "deep concern over these events which reflect a total lack of political willingness" on the part of the government to end repression against the people.

According to humanitarian organizations, Guatemala holds a record in the hemisphere, 40,000 missing persons in the last 20 years.

On 11 September, it was officially reported that the mutilated and bullet-riddled bodies of three more unidentified Guatemalans were found.

One of the university students killed last weekend was Carlos Humberto Cabrera, who had returned to Guatemala after several years of exile to take advantage of the guarantees announced by the Christian Democratic Government to repatriate any Guatemalan who wished to come home, the local press reported today.

On the other hand, Humberto Chuta, a brother of one of the victims, stated that "it seems that we are going to live all our lives as if we were dogs." He requested Cerezo "do whatever is necessary to investigate the situation, if he is not responsible for what happened."

Honduras

Next Election Results To Be Announced Quickly

PA1309011589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1319 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Honduran National Electoral Tribunal sources reported today that the next general election results will be announced 6 hours after voting ends. The elections are to be held on 26 November 1989.

It is estimated that approximately 2 million Hondurans will vote in the upcoming elections to choose between the four presidential candidates in Honduras. The candidate who is elected will be the third consecutive popularly elected president since 1981 after almost 20 years of military governments.

National Electoral Tribunal representatives, Honduran Telecommunication Enterprise (HONDUTEL) officials, and an Armed Forces officer met this week to work on the national communications system that will be used to send the election results to the computer center in Tegucigalpa.

HONDUTEL will install facsimile, telex, and telegraph systems, and the Armed Forces will be responsible for the transporation and care of ballot boxes and other election material to guarantee the electoral process.

The presidential candidates are Carlos Flores of the governing Liberal Party of Honduras; Rafael Leonardo Callejas of the National Party of Honduras—the country's second-largest political force; Enrique Aguilar Cerrato of the Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party; and Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga of the Christian Democratic Party of Honduras.

Some opinion polls have indicated that Carlos Flores is the favorite, but others have forecast that the next Honduran president will be Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

The Liberal Party has won the past two elections.

Nicaragua

President Ortega Meets With U.S. Congressmen

PA1209212189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1952 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] President Daniel Ortega told the visiting U.S. Congressmen who met with him that if the U.S. Government really wanted to support the electoral process it should do so by giving the UN's International Support and Verification Commission, CIAV, the funds it presently gives the contras as humanitarian aid. The CIAV would use this amount to pay for the demobilization of the contras.

He also demanded that the U.S. Government stop obstructing Nicaragua's efforts to obtain financing to pay for the elections. Ortega stated that it was the U.S. Government's problem if it wanted to continue its blockade against Nicaragua, but it did not have the right to continue pressuring Latin American and European governments not to contribute to the financing of the Nicaraguan electoral process.

UNO Criticized on Acceptance of U.S. Funding

Additional Funding Requested

PA1209143489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1205 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] It was learned from Nicaraguan Opposition Union [UNO] sources, that the rightist coalition's electoral and campaign commission met yesterday [11 September] at its headquarters to draft a document in which they will ask the U.S. Administration to increase its financing for the upcoming electoral campaign to $12 million. A UNO political leader, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the main argument being used to get the $12 million from the Bush Administration, is that the Sandinist National Liberation Front has received twice that amount from the socialist countries. According to political observers, the UNO leaders only want to get more and more money that, of course, will never reach the small groups of UNO supporters.

It was also learned that some of the Permanent Worker's Congress, CPT, leaders will be pressured to distribute some of the requested money among the unions that comprise the congress. A CPT worker said: If they want us to vote Barrios-Godoy, then our votes will have to be bought. UNO campaign chief Antonio Lacayo, is UNO presidential candidate Violeta Barrios' son-in-law. Some members of the rightist coalition feel that this is a clear act of nepotism.

Accused of 'Illegal Activities'

PA1209224889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The so-called Civic Way of the UNO [National Opposition Union], which has received $80,000 as an initial disbursement from the CIA branch known as NED [National Endowment for Democracy], is conducting illegal public activities, according to political observers of parties that are not part of the right-wing coalition.

Hugo Mejia, president of the National Council of Political Parties, said recently that the Civic Way is acting illegally because it is not a political party and does not have legal status as an association. In open violation of the law, the illegal right-wing group—whose board of directors includes Gilberto Cuadra, president of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise]; the teachers leader (Hortensia Rivas) of the Socialist Party; and Joaquin Mejia, the Liberal Communist of the newspaper LA PRENSA, among others—is planning to carry out an

alleged campaign of civic education prior to the upcoming elections on 25 February 1990.

Mejia explained during an interview that any citizen who believes that attempts are being made to bribe him into campaigning for a political party can and should report it to the appropriate authorities.

Opposition Candidates 'Leased'

PA1309005989 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[Unattributed report: "Washington Will Finance UNO Candidates; Confirmed—U.S. Leases Opposition"]

[Text] Statements to the effect that the Nicaraguan right-wing—the so-called UNO [National Opposition Union]—is an opposition leased to the United States to represent its interests of domination were proven yesterday [9 September] with the disclosure that the U.S. Department of State is trying to obtain funds from the U.S. Congress for the presidential campaign of Violeta Barrios de Chomorro and Virgilio Godoy.

Frankly, the Yankee secretary of state is already talking about millions of dollars to finance the campaign as if this were a U.S. election.

Beyond the meddling condemned by all norms of international law, the only thing Washington is accomplishing is to dispel any doubt that UNO's candidates are the candidates of the U.S. Government—candidates who are compromising national sovereingty even before the election.

It has also been proven that the United States is trying to do what it could not do with the bullets of its mercenary army through its equally mercenary election candidates.

The News

Washington—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will meet on Monday, 11 September, with the Democratic leadership to brief them on the strategy drafted by the White House to take power in Nicaragua through a group of opposition political parties that are dependent on U.S. financing and have pledged to represent U.S. interests in the upcoming presidential elections.

They Will Go to Washington

In the days to come, Baker and President Bush will also meet in Washington with that political group's candidate Violeta Barrios de Chomorro to indoctrinate her on U.S. strategy, assign her personal advisers, and introduce her to officials who will coordinate the political campaign.

The plan that Baker will explain to the Democratic leaders includes Washington's open participation in the Nicaraguan elections through the group of political parties known as GN [National Guard] - UNO, whose leaders will receive a first installment of $3 million through the National Endowment for Democracy.

WASHINGTON POST columnist John Goshko, who has close ties to the top echelons in the White House, said in the 9 September issue of that newspaper that the Bush Administration is regarding the elections as an opportunity to end the Sandinist revolution and regain the control the United States lost after the toppling of dictator Anastasio Somoza.

Baker's task at his 11 September meeting will be to convince the Democratic leadership that the best option to regain lost control over Nicaragua is through the GN - UNO's direct and open action, temporarily freezing plans by intelligence services.

Washington's open participation through a group of political parties and with its own candidate in the elections is opposed by some congressional leaders. Pointing to the obstacle of existing anti-American sentiments due to more than 100 years of U.S. interventions in Nicaragua, including several periods of military occupation, they said that "the U.S. Marines have caused great resentment" in Nicaragua.

It Will Be a Pilgrimage

It took U.S. Secretary of State Baker a few days to decide how to allocate an undetermined quantity of funds to monitors and tentatively bring into Nicaragua between $2 and $3 million as the first installment for the GN - UNO campaign.

After Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's visit to Washington, minor GN-UNO leaders will meet with Grant Fund [Fondo de Donacion] officials, members of the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce, who will be in charge of administering the congressional funds for the campaign of the candidate of the United States.

The Grant Fund will also be in charge of deciding if the $3.5 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the activities of Nicaraguan labor unions, news media, et cetera, will be earmarked for GN-UNO.

U.S. Role Criticized

PA1309025189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The possibility that the U.S. Congress may finance the campaign of Violeta Barrios with $6 million confirms the meddlesome role of the United States in the February presidential elections. Beginning in 1983, the U.S. overt and covert aid to the right-wing opposition has not ceased flowing for the past 6 years. In all, the United States has distributed $5.6 million to the newspaper LA PRENSA, the COSEP [Higher Council for Private Enterprise], the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, and labor organizations such as the CUS [Confederation for Trade Union Unity] and the CTN [Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers] to finance their activities.

Just this year alone the White House allotted, through the National Endowment for Democracy [NED], $3.5 million for right-wing groups, including LA PRENSA. The NED gave over $500,000 to LA PRENSA to purchase equipment and to train its journalists. Some $200,000 have been invested in several private newscasts to support their campaigns against the revolutionary government. To these figures one must also add some $12 million in covert aid that the CIA has been delivering since 1983, as revealed by U.S. Congress sources.

Democrats and Republicans have not yet agreed on what kind of aid they will give to the Nicaraguan right-wing opposition. The defenders of covert aid through the CIA maintain that the opposition groups could count on more resources for their electoral campaign if aid is given covertly. During the November 1984 elections, the CIA played a key role by providing direct support to Arturo Cruz Porras, the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board candidate. For more than 2 years the CIA provided Cruz with over $150,000 in all, and at the last minute he succumbed to CIA pressure and withdrew from the elections to reduce credibility in the electoral process.

For the Democratic Party the covert aid policy would be more counterproductive now. Many Democrats believe that the CIA intervention would do more to disrupt the electoral process than to reinforce it. Therefore, most congressmen are in favor of overt financing for the opposition, as revealed in the announcement by Republican Congressman Mickey Edwards, who said Congress will soon discuss the delivery of $6 million for the UNO [National Democratic Union] with no CIA intervention.

Some right-wing politicians have said they prefer the U.S. aid to be legal in order to try to erase the image of mere lapdogs of the CIA and the current U.S. Government. The Nicaraguan electoral law clearly states that half of the foreign donations for political parties which exceed $20,000 shall be delivered to the Supreme Electoral Council, which is the higher organization in charge of conducting the elections. However, we must not rule out the possibility that the United States may try to violate the law by camouflaging the aid through its many ghost offices, which, over the past few years, have secured the financial aid to the so-called civic opposition and the counterrevolutionary gangs. Moreover, this has been done in violation of the Congress provisions, as evidenced by the Iran-contra scandal.

Former Opposition Leader Robelo To Join UNO

PA1209222789 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, a former leader of the now-defunct counterrevolutionary organization ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], will return to the country on 13 September to join the right-wing coalition UNO [National Opposition Union], an MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] Directorate member confirmed today [12 September].

Robelo's return to Nicaragua has been received with indifference and in some cases coldness by the UNO leaders since Robelo and Alfredo Cesar are among those who benefitted most from the hundreds of thousands of dollars that the U.S. Government gave to the counterrevolution, which over 8 years failed to oust the Nicaraguan Government, a right-wing politician said.

Robelo has lived for several years in Costa Rica, where he allegedly owns several companies that he began with the money that the United States sent to finance the counterrevolutionary forces. The former contra leader is supported by Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, who—according to reliable sources—has reserved for him and Alfredo Cesar posts on the campaign commission.

According to MDN Directorate member Zacarias Hernandez Bustamante, Robelo will hold a news conference at the MDN offices in Managua shortly after his arrival in the country.

UNO Parties Said Quarreling Over Candidate

PA1209230489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Report by Carlos Laguna]

[Text] Liberal Constitutionalist Party, PLC, members have charged that there are disputes within Rivas Department's National Opposition Union, UNO. The quarrel started when Rivas PLC leader Edgar Holman Robles harshly criticized the candidacy of Virgilio Godoy in statements to Radio Informaciones. His denunciation of the candidate was so strong that Independent Liberal Party members, such as Alejandro Arevalo, feared the PLC was going to be thrown out of UNO because it did not agree with Washington's slate.

Meanwhile, UNO Coordinator in Rivas, Oscar Faustino Real Sanchez, has said that UNO directors have decided to rotate the persons in the organization's most important posts to avoid this type of problem. This is what he had to say:

[Begin recording] To confront this problem we decided that the organization's most representative positions would be rotational, since this would allow us to avoid or overcome problems such as political jealousy, rivalry, interference, and hegemony within our organization. We all agreed, therefore, that the positions of coordinator and general secretary would be rotational since they are the most important ones in [words indistinct]. [end recording]

He added that they were now preparing the people that will represent UNO at each voting table but that they were constrained by economic limitations in carrying out their objectives.

Single Opposition Presidential Candidate Urged

PA1209182889 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Interview with Dr Eduardo Molina, presidential candidate for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, by unidentified reporter in Managua—live]

[Text] [Reporter] One of the topics currently being debated is the financing of political parties. It has been said that between $3 and $6 million will be channeled in the next few days to the National opposition Union [UNO] candidate [Violeta Barrios de Chamorro] to finance her campaign. Today we will interview Dr Eduardo Molina, presidential candidate for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], about this and other issues. Good evening Dr Molina, what is your opinion?

[Molina] We are not against political parties receiving funds from the world's democratic brothers as long as funds are channeled through legal means, that is, open funding and not covert funding.

If Ms Chamorro does receive $3 million, this means that the originator of the funds will disburse $6 million, of which $3 million will go to the Fund for Democracy to be distributed among other political parties to promote democracy in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Does this not place (?other) political parties at a disadvantage? Does this not constitute unequal competition?

[Molina] I do not believe that we would be at a disadvantage because the Nicaraguan people know who they will vote for; they will vote for the parties of the green, red, and red and black flags. In this case, a majority of Nicaraguans will vote for the green flag of the Conservative Party [words indistinct] on 25 February.

[Reporter] Dr Molina, you were calling for unity. I understand that you wish to propose a new plan tonight? Are you proposing that all candidates resign, that a sole candidate be elected?

[Molina] The Nicaraguan people need a presidential candidate who will meet their lofty aspirations; I am referring to the opposition's presidential candidate. The Nicaraguan people would benefit if all of us who have been selected as presidential candidates were to give up our nominations and set aside personal interests. I am talking about Violeta Chamorro, Virgilio Godoy, and myself, as representative of the Conservative Party. I am also talking about [names indistinct] Dr Robelo, and Erick Ramirez. We should all give up our nominations and unite the opposition by choosing the best candidate. I should have also mentioned Dr Enrique Bolanos, because he is one of the Nicaraguan peole's favorite candidates.

We will see whether we can manage to have all presidential candidates give up their nominations so we can choose a candidate that would really represent the various segments of the Nicaraguan people to remove the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] from power, which is what the Nicaraguan people want.

[Reporter] In your opinion, who should be the candidate for that ticket?

[Molina] I favor conservative candidates. Enrique Bolanos would be a conservative candidate who would enjoy the support of all the country's conservatives. We the conservatives are a majority. I am sure that other political parties, even leftist parties which did not vote for him before, would support him.

[Reporter] Do you think that your proposal will materialize.

[Molina] Even if it does not, I believe that my proposal reflects the wishes of the Nicaraguan people; I know I am right. The Nicaraguan people deserve to have the FSLN displaced from power.

Neo-Liberal Party Appoints New Directors

PA1309042989 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The division of the small Neo-Liberal Party, PALI, concluded with the expulsion of former PALI President Andres Zuniga. Two other PALI directors, Adolfo Garcia Esquivel and Juan Salvador Madrid—who together with Zuniga were the PALI representatives at the UNO [National Opposition Union]—were also expelled. The assembly appointed Dr Jose Luis Tijerino as the new PALI president. The new vice presidents are Jorge Ramirez and Juan Lopez Zeledon. The new PALI board of directors will present a document to the National Council of Political Parties asking that the the group headed by Zuniga not be recognized.

The dispute among the neo-liberals began with the vote supporting Virgilio Godoy's nomination, which did not conform with the wishes of the PALI directorate. Let us listen to PALI Vice President Dr Jorge Ramirez.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We proceeded to discuss the points on the agenda. Then, as established in the agenda, we discussed the various issues. First, we discussed the problem with party President Dr Andres Zuniga. Then we discussed the action to be taken against some party members and agreed to suspend them. We elected a new board of directors and reorganized the board. Dr Andres Zuniga has been removed from his post as president, and Doctors Adolfo Garcia Esquivel and Juan Salvador Madrid have also been removed from their posts. The new party directors are: President Dr Jose Luis Tijerino Ramirez, 1st Vice President Dr Jorge Ramirez, 2d Vice President Juan Lopez Zeledon.

This is how we have reorganized the party in an effort to gain legitimacy for the party. Regarding your question, in order to have true legitimacy and to be duly registered, we are going to present today the minutes of the meeting at which we appointed the new board of directors, which details the removal of Dr Zuniga and the two other party members who are representatives at the UNO. [end recording]

Argentina

Menem Returns From UK, Makes Statement

PY1209154389 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM)—Senator Eduardo Menem (PJ [Justicialist Party] La Rioja Province) has stated that "conditions are now right for an advance toward the resumption of relations" following the South Atlantic war.

Menem said: "This is no easy task. There will be problems because we are dealing with a difficult issue." He added: "We are all starting along the path that will allow us to achieve a definitive solution to the Malvinas issue in a civilized manner."

According to the acting Senate president: "It is beneficial to maintain diplomatic ties with any country in the world, more so if the country in question is a powerful country that is also a member of the EEC, as is the case of Great Britain. This, I believe, is even more important for Argentina."

Speaking at the Ezeiza International Airport after his arrival from London and Paris, Senator Eduardo Menem said, "Since we believe that dialogue is the only way to resolve conflicts, the resumption of relations would be positive, because the prevailing situation is not favorable to Argentina."

He continued, "Over the past few years, we have obtained favorable resolutions at the UN decolonization committee, but our situation has not improved. On the contrary, it has deteriorated in view of the measures adopted by the United Kingdom, such as the establishment of the protection zone, which did not allow Argentine ships to enter the area, and other measures related to fishing, military fortification, and military maneuvers."

Menem continued: "All these issues can be solved when we sit at the negotiating table. If we do not discuss these issues, we will never reach a solution. Now, based on the agenda that has been established for the Madrid negotiations, we will achieve progress on some of these issues."

Menem Reiterates Intention To Mediate Near East

JN1109103689 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Manama, 11 Sep (WAKH)—Argentine President of Arab origin Carlos Menem has reiterated his assertions that he is determined to exert efforts to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In a statement to WAKH, President Menem said he intends to tour a number of Arabian Gulf states as well as to visit Syria and Israel at the beginning of next year.

The Argentine president affirmed that his country's policy is based on reinforcing relations with neighboring states as well as settling differences with Britain that began in 1982 with the sovereignty dispute over islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

President Menem noted that Arab-Argentine cooperation should advance on all levels in the interest of the two sides.

He said that he will visit his hometown of Yabrud in Syria, of which he is proud.

Bolivia's Zamora Writes Menem About Declaration

PY1209171189 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora has written a letter to his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Menem, pointing out that the joint declaration signed on 30 August between the two countries has facilitated a reconciliation over urgent matters of great significance.

La Plata Province Signs Agreements With GDR

PY1209192089 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1922 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Excerpt] La PLata, 11 Sep (DYN)—Jose Maria Vernet, the Buenos Aires Province Fisheries and Agrarian Affairs minister, has signed agreements with the GDR to promote the development of Argentine shipyards and create 15,000 new jobs

Vernet also signed agreements dealing with the marketing of wool, the expansion of fishing industry plants and scientific and technological exchange programs.

The former Santa Fe governor explained that the GDR will be responsible for selling ships that will be manufactured in Argentina and that it will supply some parts for these ships. He added that "Argentina will supply engineering experience and 40 percent of the spare parts."

Vernet, who has been appointed Buenos Aires province production minister, also said that the GDR "has expressed interest in acquiring Argentine wool." [passage omitted]

Government Engages in Antidrug Activity

Menem Vows To Fight Drugs

PY0809181989 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (NA)—President Carlos Menem has vowed to fight drug trafficking in Argentina "to the death" and has promised to seek capital punishment for drug traffickers, although that decision will have to be made by Congress.

Menem made these remarks at Government House to journalists whom he greeted after his trip to Yugoslavia, where he attended the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement.

Police Chiefs Discuss Trafficking

PY1109001089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1948 GMT 9 Sep 89

[By Carlos Federico Pastrana]

[Text] Salta, 9 Sep (TELAM) Drugs are already a reality in northern Argentina, although fortunately the situation can be controlled through appropriate preventive measures to guarantee "the maintenance of a clean zone." It has been proven that northern Argentina is a transist zone "and therefore there is always something there."

This explains the importance of the meeting of police chiefs of the great Argentine north to discuss drug prevention and control. The chief of the National Gendarmerie, a Federal Police delegation, and local customs officials also participated in the meeting.

Jonnatan Muller, who yesterday flew over the area bordering Bolivia, and Kevin Johnson, both from the U.S. Embassy, also attended the meeting, although they declined to make any statements to the media.

After several hours of deliberations in the American Cultural Center, the provincial police chiefs approved a document that stressed the need to request "appropriate equipment", mainly "specific funds to attend to drug addiction problems," as it was agreed that the task is hindered by the lack of resources.

The document, signed by the police chiefs of nine Argentine provinces, also refers to the National Coordination Secretariat for the Struggle Against Drugs [Secretaria Nacional de Coordinacion de Lucha Contra la Droga] headed by Eugenio Lestelle as an appropriate instrument for coordinating operations.

Another priority issue considered was "maintaining and improving" cooperation among security forces. It was also pointed out that the police division in charge of the drug trafficking problem should have a higher rank.

The Salta Police Drug Addiction Division was elevated to become the Dangerous Drugs Directorate, and its first chief, Police Inspector Jorge Silisque, was installed yesterday. A chief from this directorate, Doctor Solano Rafael Garcia, discussed the objectives and the concern that prompted the decision to promote the division.

The provincial police chiefs told TELAM of their concern over the drug issue. Juan Figueredo, from Misiones Province, said that "cocaine is being brought in from Brazil" and recalled that amounts of cocaine between 1 and 150 kg were confiscated in his province in different operations.

Colonel Roberto Bin, retired, of Corrientes, said that "the situation is becoming complicated" in his province due to the trafficking, although he admitted that no large confiscations of drugs have been made in Corrientes.

Miguel Etcheverry, from Chaco Province, discussed the drug routes. He said that the drugs arrive from Salta to Chaco on Highway No 16 and through the forest areas between the two provinces. Gerardo Toledo, Tucuman deputy police chief, expressed his concern over the roads in the Calchaquies valleys.

Doctor Garcia, from Salta, referred especially to the importance that must be given to intelligence tasks and to obtaining funds. Jujuy Police Chief Lieutenant Colonel Horacio Gentiluomo, retired, acknowledged that there is drug trafficking in his province "but on a smaller scale than in Salta."

They all agreed on the fact that "there are not an alarming number of drug addicts," many of whom have been detected. The confiscation of large amounts of drugs means that there are more drugs, and "although it is very hard to know how much is left, something is certainly left."

Another important aspect of this problem is the interest drug traffickers have in vehicles. Since many do not get paid in money, instead they receive cars as payment, and so vehicles must be further controlled.

There was a favorable attitude overall regarding the draft bill in Congress to modify the drug law. The participants were particularly interested in improving the effectiveness of provincial police forces.

There is concern in the nine provinces over addicts using glue and drugs, especially minors, youths older than 13, and the poor.

The police officials also discussed improving public awareness of the problem and getting communities and families—the only appropriate means—to participate in drug prevention.

Major Angel Peretto, commander of Salta's 7th Gendarmerie Division, told TELAM that "we are maintaining a permanent watch" and "are completely dedicated, with all our forces, to the struggle against drug trafficking."

Replying to a statement regarding the possible movement of the Colombian cartels to northern Argentina, Peretto said that investigations had been carried out and that nothing abnormal was detected.

Local Federal Police officials reported that no Colombian investors were reported to be interested in buying land in Salta.

Official Warns Against Cartels

PY1109034989 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1740 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN)—Alberto Lestelle, secretary for the planning and coordination of the struggle against drug trafficking and drug addiction, today revealed that Colombia's powerful Medellin and Cali Cartels "are trying to invest and establish themselves in Argentina," but he said that national organizations "are alert to this possibility."

Lestelle said that "by the end of 1990 drug traffickers will be producing such a large amount of drugs that they will need from 150 to 200 million people to consume it." He added: "This means that the lords of death need to find new markets because they need to sell their product somewhere, and they are doing so at any cost."

In statements to Radio Colonia, Lestelle expressed concern over drug trafficking activities: "We must open our eyes," since "addiction is beginning at a younger age, between the ages of 12 and 23."

"Drugs are consumed by kids, but this is an adult business," the secretary said with indignation.

He said that "there are between 80,000 and 100,000 drug addicts" in Argentina, although he admitted that if alcohol and medicine users were added to the list, "the figure could reach 300,000 or 400,000 people, which is a very large amount for Argentina, given its total population."

Finally he said that "inhalants [inhalantes] are as dangerous as drugs. They act as inducers, and 'hook' consumers into cocaine." He also noted that another problem "is the use of psychotropic drugs, which people obtain as favors, or through forged medical prescriptions."

Army Chief of Staff To Propose Restructure Plan

PY1209173189 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2044 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (DYN)—Reliable sources have reported that Army Chief of Staff General Isidro Caceres will ask President Menem to allow changes within the Army in 1990. Caceres will propose a reduction in the number of recruits, and an improvement of military installations and fighting equipment with the money resulting from that reduction.

Caceres will wait for Menem's approval before implementing his plan and giving the appropriate instructions to his generals and other commanders.

Caceres seeks to maintain the Army at the minimum operational level in 1990 by incorporating a only the number of recruits that will be strictly necessary to discharge duties as guards and to carry out other tasks. He also wants officers and noncomissioned officers to use their imagination and to perform comprehensive theoretical and practical exercises on the ground.

The sources said that these exercises will include simulated combat without using costly materiel.

These exercises will help to train noncomissioned officers in new operational matters so that they can assist the officers more efficiently in the performance of their duties.

If Menem approves the plan, Caceres will try to modify the Army in a sort of "modulated complex" in which units can be included or excluded at will, in keeping with the needs of the country and the demands of national defense.

The central unit of the module will be made up of high-level trained officers and noncomissioned officers equipped with modern, efficient materiel, to whom the required number of soldiers will be added every year.

Caceres believes that to implement his plan, some 20,000 recruits will be required in the Army, and that the rest of the money allocated in the budget can be used to purchase uniforms and boots, to repair weapons and garrisons, to manufacture and stock ammunition, trucks, and armored equipment.

Police Kill 4 Alleged Subversives, Seize Weapons

PY0909185089 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Police killed four unidentified individuals early this morning in a violent shoot-but in a large, old house in Boedo District, Buenos Aires.

Judge Luis Velazco, who is hearing the case, told the media that security forces officials are examining the documents found in the house. The judge [words indistinct] eyewitnesses have testified that they saw war manuals and pamphlets of the MTP [All for the Fatherland Movement], a group that was linked to the attack on the La Tablada barracks.

Police also found in the house two 9-mm pistols, one 7.65-mm pistol, one .38-cal revolver, and a grenade, which was defused by bomb squad personnel.

The bodies of the dead individuals were taken to the morgue this morning, so far they have not been identified.

Police sources have reported that the individuals were male, 30-35 years old, well-dressed, and good-looking. The sources added that one of the dead men was carrying a Federal Police credential.

Some 80,000 Demonstrate for Human Rights

PY0909204489 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)—More than 80,000 people gathered to protest "the pardon, the expiration, and the due obedience law," in a demonstration labeled by protagonists and observers as the most "numerous" in favor of the defense of human rights since 1982.

Reports on this demonstration were contradictory. While the government asserted that some 36,000 people had gathered, the organizers maintained that there were some 160,000. However, other media sectors reported that 40,000 to 100,000 participated in the rally.

The demonstration to protest the possible pardon of military officers who were tried and condemned for violating human rights, and the amnesty for those who

rebelled against the constitutional order during the Easter weekend in Monte Caseros and Villa Martelli, attracted a large number of people who attended the rally spontaneously.

According to the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS estimate, about 60 percent of the participants were between 18 and 30 years of age, 25 percent between 30 and 45 years of age, 10 percent high school students under 18, and 5 percent looked more than 45 years old.

The variety of people revealed the interest of various sectors of society in supporting the demonstration against the presidential decision scheduled for late September or early October.

The impressive human mass arrived at Dos Congresos Plaza after 2 and ½ hours of slowly marching 20 blocks, headed by the numerous columns formed by the founders of the Plaza de Mayo grandmothers and mothers. They received enthusiastic applause from curbside participants in the rally.

The particular participation of member parties of the FREJUPO [Justicialist Popular Unity Front]—the coalition that brought Carlos Menem to the Presidency—and especially the column formed by more than 10,000 Peronists, most of them from the Buenos Aires Peronist Youth and the Peronist Renewal Movement, resulted in a 3-block-long column of militants and supporters of the Intransingent, Authentic Socialists, and Christian Democratic Parties.

Behind the labor unions and the FREJUPO came the militants of the FRAL [Broad Front for Liberation] who occupied 3 blocks, and were followed by university students. Behind the university students were members of the Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), who mixed in at the "tail end" of the demonstration with some 3 full blocks of supporters, and who even protected their main leaders from the media.

Such was the case of former Interior Minister Enrique "Coti" Nosiglia, mingling with militants of the National Coordinating Board and Franja Morada Faction, who marched surrounded by a curious group of youth as tall or taller than he.

Nevertheless, radical leaders such as Marcelo Stubrin, Jesus Rodriguez, Facundo Suarez Lastra, Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero, and Luis "Changui" Caceres were also there. The column was also headed by Deputies Carlos "Chacho" Alvarez, Juan Pablo Cafiero, German Abadala, Dario Alesandro, Guillermo Ball Lima, Franco Caviglia, film director "Pino" Solanas, and Oscar Gettino.

Also among the demonstrators were Nora Cortinas, Humberto Volando, Patricio Echegaray, Eduardo Sigal, Nestor Vicente, Juan Carlos Dante Gullo, Antonio Tarrago Ros, Victor Heredia, Claudio Morresi, and Simon Lazara. Several actors participated, although the actors union did not support the demonstration.

Most prominent were the large posters "no to the pardon," but the Peronist youth added their own touch by stating "those who support Menem are against the pardon," a slogan that characterized this sector.

Energy-Rationing Television Schedule Adjusted

PY0909181489 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The energy secretary has officially announced that the energy-rationing television schedule will be partially suspended. The secretary announced that, as of 11 September, television channels will carry the noon casts from 1200 to 1400 and the evening casts from 1800 to 0130. On Saturdays, the casts will start at 1300 and end at 0200, and on Sundays they will start at 1100 and end at 0200.

Bolivia

Zamora, Venezuela's Perez To Meet in La Paz

PY1209154789 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 5 Sep 89 p 1

[Excerpts] The presidents of Venezuela and Bolivia, Carlos Andres Perez and Jaime Paz Zamora, respectively, will meet in La Paz on 14 and 15 September. After their meeting, they will issue a joint declaration.

Information Minister Mandredo Kempff made this announcement after receiving confirmation of the official visit that the Venezuelan head of state, who was recently inaugurated, will make to our country. [passage omitted]

The agenda of the talks between the two dignitaries will be drawn up by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, the Venezuelan Embassy, and the Venezuelan Government. [passage omitted]

Minister Announces Aggressive Antidrug Campaign

PY1309020889 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Bolivian Aeronautics Minister Luis Gonzales Quintinilla yesterday announced that his ministry will begin an aggressive campaign of support to the antidrug struggle by confiscating planes and detaining pilots who are working outside the law.

In remarks made at Government Palace, the minister said that three main objectives have been established in order to stop this crime, which is continuously trying to expand.

Initially, we have given a 2-month deadline to 45 planes that have already been warned. He said that the 2-month period began yesterday, and that its objective is to give the owners of those small planes an opportunity to correct their status at the National Civic Aviation Board.

He said that a few months ago all private airplanes in the country were given the opportunity to register again, as established in the appropriate decree issued in 1986.

He said that the result of that measure is rather worrisome, because of a total of 657 planes, 103 have not yet registered.

He added that because of this situation, the Aeronautics Ministry has instructed the National Civil Aviation Board to cooperate with Bolivian Air Force [FAB] troops in seizing those planes in any of the Bolivian airports where they could be found, after which they would be taken to FAB detachments and garrisons.

The Aeronautics minister also referred to the number of aeronautics personnel. He said that this ministry has registered a total of 975 civilian airplane and helicopter pilots and 974 technicians, for a total of 1,949.

He said that all those personnel have met the Supreme Government Decree 21408 of 1986 and have their appropriate licenses. He warned those who have not fulfilled the new registration order that their licenses have been suspended and that they cannot excercise their aeronautic activities.

He said: "The Aeronautics Ministry has ordered that if any person is found working or engaged in aeronautic or flying activities without the current legal authorizations, he will be punished in accordance with the provisions of the Disciplinary Regulations and the Aeronautics Code."

Regarding airports, he said that the Aeronautics Ministry has a total of 846 airports registered at the National Civil Aviation Board, and that they are divided as follows: airports controlled by AASANA [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration] 34; public airports not controlled by AASANA but that belong to the state, 81; private airports controlled by the Civil Aviation Board: 731.

He added that the appropriate control of this department is limited, because the ministry and the country lack the necessary funds.

He said that so-called clandestine airports cannot be registered at the Civil Aviation Board.

He added that all operations inspectors at the national level will be instructed to order a new annual registration of all airfields under their jurisdiction so as to verify the appropriate licenses.

He said that some civilian pilots who meet the appropriate requirements and experience will be designated inspectors "ad honorem" to cooperate with the Ministry. He added that bulletins with the rules will be issued to urge the registration of nonregistered airfields under penalty punishments to the owners should they fail to comply.

The aeronautics minister added that he hopes to obtain the support of special budget funds "so that together with the Air Force we may be able to carry out more radical actions, such as the investigation of clandestine airfields through aerial photogrammetry works and the FAB operational capacity to occupy and control these clandestine airfields."

"In fact, my ministry is fully complying with the provisions of the Supreme Government Decree of 1986, by which all airfields, pilots, and flight or ground personnel related to this activity must be registered. We are also licensing the airplanes," the minister stated.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Meeting Announced

PY1209231089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1946 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep (EFE)—Bolivian Senate President Gonzalo Valda has reported that the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting will be held in Bolivia at the beginning of next year to discuss the drug trafficking problem.

Valda has stated that the parliamentarians will peacefully try to increase Bolivian bargaining power to achieve greater technical and financial assistance to help displace the manufacturing and trafficking of drugs in Bolivia, which is considered the world's second-leading producer of coca. Peru is the leading producer.

Coca leaves are the raw material from which cocaine is produced. According to official reports, in Bolivia cocaine generates some $2 billion, of which only $600 million are reinvested in the country's domestic economy.

Coca crops have increased 2,000 percent in Bolivia since 1960, which in absolute figures represent an increase from 3,300 hectares to 70,000 hectares, as reported in July 1989.

Bolivia was chosen to be the site of this Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting, to be held between 29 and 31 January 1990, at the 82d Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting held in London recently.

Valda has stated that this world meeting will allow Bolivia to seek financial sources to displace the coca crops.

Valda stated: "The creation of job opportunities and the improvement of the living conditions in rural areas are the best way to prevent drug trafficking from increasing."

The coca-cocaine circle generates 390,000 direct and indirect job opportunities in Bolivia, 270,000 of which correspond to crop production.

Terrorists Attack Television Station in Sucre

PY1209220289 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 89 Section 2 p 1

[Excerpt] Sucre, 3 Sep (Presencia)—Early Sunday morning terrorists attacked the studios of the Channel 6 television station, which is part of the ATB [expansion unkonwn] national system. This attack comes less than a

week after a terrorist attack against the facilities of the Regional Development Corporation.

Sources from the local television station have told PRESENCIA that at approximately 1330, unidentified individuals hurled a molotov cocktail that exploded outside the building in the Bancario neighborhood. Some windows were broken.

Three days earlier, two small dynamite sticks were thrown at the corporate offices near the YPFB's [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] Gualberto Villaroel refinery. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Justice Minister on U.S. Antidrug Policy

PY0909130989 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Excerpt] One of the basic ideas behind the nationawide antidrug campaign that the Justice Ministry will launch in the next few days is that only by making society more conscious of the drug problem can we put an end to drug consumption.

Justice Minister Saulo Ramos believes that this consciousness is indispensable and that everyone must contribute to the antidrug fight. Ramos stressed the importance of this consciousness, noting that international authorities are beginning to sponsor campaigns in this direction. The serious situation in Colombia is further influencing these matters and causing great concern for surrounding nations, especially the United States. Regarding the U.S. Government's concern over the situation in Colombia, Minister Ramos said:

[Begin Ramos recording] The United States has been too late in realizing the seriousness of the problem. The U.S. Government and people have a habit of saying that we do not take care of our Amazon region. Well, they do not take care of the drug consumption in their own country. If we do not eliminate drug consumption, we cannot put an end to drug trafficking. If there are no drug addicts, there will be no drug trafficking. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Finance Minister on Delayed Debt Payments

PY1109173989 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega will try to reach agreement with Brazilian creditors for the next 6 months. Da Nobrega met with 50 representatives of investment banks in Rio de Janeiro this morning.

The bankers wanted the minister to tell them how long the government will continue its policy of high interest rates. The policy is aimed at curbing inflation.

After the meeting, the minister talked with journalists. He said that the current interest rate policy will remain in force until the end of this government's term. The minister also mentioned the decision to delay the interest payment on the foreign debt, due 15 September.

[Begin recording] [Da Nobrega] There was great understanding for the efforts that Brazil is making during this sensitive political (?transition).

[Reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Da Nobrega] One at a time, please.

[Reporter] When will the payment be made?

[Da Nobrega] Look, no date has been set. The report that we have asked for a 90-day delay is false. Actually, no such proposal was ever mentioned during the negotiations. We will discuss the subject. We would like facilities [um horizonte] for the next 6 months. [end recording]

Interest Payment Conditioned

PY1009030889 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Brazil will not pay $2.3 billion in interest on its foreign debt due in September until it receives $600 million from commercial banks, a similar amount from the IMF, and $1.8 billion from the World Bank. This information was conveyed to Brazilian creditors in New York yesterday by Sergio Amaral, secretary for international affairs of the Finance Ministry and Armin Lore, Central Bank director for foreign affairs.

Sarney Creates Export Processing Zone

PY0809154789 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Sep 89 p 27

[Excerpt] President Sarney yesterday signed a decree in Brasilia creating an Export Processing Zone (ZPE) in Araguaina, in the new Tocantins State.

The ZPE, the creation of which was approved by the National Council for Export Processing on 30 March 1989, will have a 300-hectare area. [passage omitted]

Petrobras Reaches Record Oil Production in August

PY1309034889 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Summary] The Mines and Energy Ministry has disclosed that in August Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] reached a national record oil production with 641,000 barrels per day.

Chile

President Pinochet's State of Nation Address

PY1209140089 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1559 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Address to the nation by President Augusto Pinochet on the 16th anniversary of the 11 September 1973 coup, from the Plenary Hall of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago—live]

[Excerpts] President of the Chilean Mothers Centers [CEMA]; members of the Honorable Government Junta and their distinguished wives; President of the Appeals Court, of the Supreme Court; former members of the Government Junta and their distinguished wives; dean of the Diplomatic Corps; ministers of state; Comptroller General; members of the Council of State; members of the Supreme Court and members of the Judicial Branch; members of the Constitutional Tribunal; Generals and Admirals; Mrs Rosa Markmann de Gonzalez Videla [widow of late President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla] [applause]; civilian, military and church authorities; ladies, gentlemen.

Fellow countrymen:

Commemorating another anniversary of the military takeover of 11 September 1973, and in compliance with the mandate contained in the Constitution, I am addressing the country to report on the administrative and political state of the nation.

I am doing so at a very special time because the institutional change that we have implemented is now being successfully concluded. Moreover, many of those who were involved in the collapse of democracy have once again raised their voices, not merely out of revenge, but also seeking to ignore the events that occurred over all these recent years, during which, through work and faith, we have made Chile a dignified and sovereign country that is proud of its achievements which have been internationally recognized.

These gentlemen, blinded by their egoism and passion, do not act objectively; they act with arrogance. This has, over the past few years, led them to offend thousands of Chilean women, who, imbued only with their love for their fellow countrymen who have lesser income, have carried out a voluntary and disinterested task that has been a true commitment.

How many children, old people, mothers, sick and incapacitated have received unselfish help and consolation from these women?

These people who have benefited are the best proof of the efforts that these noble ladies of the CEMA have made during all these years in favor of our fatherland. [applause] To them I extend my eternal gratitude and the recognition of the government over which I have the honor to preside.

Ladies and gentlemen: Those who are today the self-styled champions of democracy are the same obstinate people who helped to destroy it. This is why we view with concern how those who today are preaching the return to the past are the same people who submerged our fatherland in the worst crisis in its history.

These gentlemen forget that the 11 September 1973 uprising was a light of hope for freedom, and it marked the reconstruction of national coexistence.

The generalized chaos that Chile was experiencing was stopped dead on that historic day. To achieve this we had to resort to the supreme instance that all organized societies have for defending their physical, historical, and cultural integrity undermined by a long and slow process of social, economic, and ideological breakdown whose costs were being paid by the families of our people. The right to property became a mere paper guarantee, which was easily violated by a policy of a populist nature that brought backwardness and poverty to the country.

At the same time the potential and capability of the sons and daughters of this land were smashed as a result of the ever-increasing state intervention and bureaucracy.

The state exercised a state of suffocating control over every possibility for development and individual initiative, and the creativity of Chileans did not have any oportunity for expression.

On the other hand, foreign ideological influence was transforming Chile into an agency of foreign political parties. It was the political organizations and their followers of those days who were deeply involved in the destruction of the democratic system that is very deeply established in all Chileans.

Although it sounds curious, many of those political organizations that cost Chile so much now subsist thanks to money from abroad, and they maintain that this basic support is helping to achieve democracy. [passage omitted]

I believe it is important to reiterate that the crisis that came to a head on 11 Setember 1973 was not only that of an institutional and economic breakdown, but, worse yet, it representated a disruption in national coexistence in terms unprecedented in the country's history. Chile came to the brink of civil war; it was a sick country where blind passions ran loose, and common sense was rejected. In fact, all possible political solutions for the restoral of national coexistence became absolutely impossible. Such was the all-embracing crisis engulfing the country. The national aspiration to save and liberate the country echoed in the sense of duty, professionalism, and patriotism that are represented by the badge of the Armed Forces and the Forces of Order. The soldier's oath dictates that the cannot shirk responsibilities nor spare sacrifices. It was thus on that date we remember today that the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Carabineros Corps, constitutionally defined as the

public force, confronted the danger that threatened the nation, and did so in response to the clamor emerging from the social body. They successfully stopped the process of sytematic and total destruction of the Chilean nation.

How moving it is to recall today some paragraphs of the Act of Constitution of the Government Junta in 1973, reflecting the commitment assumed by the Armed Forces and the Carabineros Corps on 11 September 1973. This commitment has been fulfilled beyond the expectations of the time. In that momentous document, among other matters these were considered: That the public force, constitutionally made up of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Carabineros Corps, represent the body created by the state to safeguard its physical and moral integrity and its historical-cultural identity; and that, therefore, its supreme mission is to ensure, above any other consideration, the survival of the state and its values, which are those of the Chilean nation. Chile was in a process of systematic and total destruction of the elements that constitute its nation as the result of the dogmatic ideology inspired in the alien principles of Marxism-Leninism and, in view of this, the high commanders of the Armed Forces and Carabineros Corps agreed to constitute themselves in a Government Junta in compliance with the unavoidable duty such a mission imposes on the organs of the state's defense. They also agree to assume the nation's supreme command with the patriotic commitment to restore to the Chilean nation justice and the institutional order that had been broken. [applause]

Conscious that taking this action was the only way of being faithful to the nation's traditions, to the founding fathers' legacy, to the history of Chile, and of ensuring that the country's development followed the dynamics of our time, the commanders of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros Corps did what was needed to bring Chile back into the community of nations to which it belongs.

Today, no one can deny that the actions by the armed institutions have been fully and fervently supported by a vast majority of Chileans from the free political sectors that were directly jeopardized by the Marxist aggression and by its totalitarian threat. This new victory of the Armed Forces and of Carabineros is another milestone in their glorious history. [applause]

Consequently, inspired in the high values of the fatherland, and with the firm serenity of a soldier, I declare on this solemn occasion that the Armed Forces and the forces of order will not allow any new attempt to distort our identity and submit our sovereignty to any alien ideology. [applause, shouts] Those who seek to do so, must entirely give up their hypocrisy and their trickery.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Armed Forces and the forces of order united to face the unavoidable duty of two essential tasks, and of adding them to their professional duties. Their main task had already been fulfilled by restoring national life at all levels and in all activities. One of these other tasks was very basic: It attempted to renew the bases of a democracy that had been weakened by many of those who now claim to be their most fervent defenders. The other task consisted of administering the state by taking over the executive and legislative branches because, from the very beginning, we promised to fully respect the independence of the judicial branch.

In order to comply with the first task, we had to start building the institutional order, which the country required. Included in this task was the need to restore all the realities, principles, and values that had been corrupted, and to creatively contribute with elements to improve them.

The new institutional order should thoroughly reflect our decision to establish a society capable of growing in liberty and justice. Therefore, the degree of harm made it imperative that we involve all spheres of institutionality which were in crisis, especially the political, social and economic spheres. This task required full and decisive emphasis on freedom, confident in the potential of human beings, an attribute with which providence has so generously endowed all Chileans.

In the institutional political order, it was indispensable to shape and to strengthen a truly democratic system, as required by our idiosyncracy, allowing it to steadily develop ensuring a succession that would not jeopardize the Republic's existence or identity.

Therefore, it can be said in all honesty that the performance of our government has been a permanent process of drafting and implementation of a renewed democracy as epitomized by both the devising and implementation of the appropriate rules and regulations and by a methodical process of self-regulation and self-limitation of power in the quest for greater participation.

It must be understood that one of the government actions taken after 11 September 1973 was the starting of the indispensable study of a constitution to replace the 1925 Constitution. Important ideas had been frustrated due to its inadequate implementation and because it had become totally overrun by the importance of the events that occurred in 1973.

This task concluded in 1980 with the draft that was fully approved by the people and which was later ratified when a series of reforms that perfected the original were recently approved.

Our fellow countrymen understood that today's Constitution that rules our destiny represents an adequate balance between the freedom that all human beings desire and the necessary order that all societies need to coexist in harmony and to develop.

The 1980 Constitution is the foundation of the institutional order because it is solidly rooted in the principles and values that identify our nation, the same principles and values for which our founding fathers laid down their lives. Likewise, the 1980 Constitution sets the

institutional timetable, leading to an authentic democracy. This timetable has been fully respected by the Armed Forces and the Forces of Order. [applause] [passage omitted]

It cannot be denied that among the most important reasons for the present level of our country's economic development are the opening of markets abroad, the increased foreign investment, and the equality of opportunities that are offered to national and foreign investors. In the area of exports we cannot forget that the copper industry, whose workers were exposed to the Popular Unity's destructive action, earned nearly 80 percent of foreign currency earned in 1973, while today it only represents about 45 percent. This means that our exports have diversified into nontraditional products, including computer accesories whose sales amounted to $230 million in 1980 and which have climbed by a factor of 10 since then. Another example worth mentioning is the export of fruit that grew by more than 25 times betwen 1973 and 1989. This trend has not been affected by the recent problem involving fruit, thanks to the measures that have been timely adopted so as to spare thousands of Chilean families from a negative repercussion in their livelihood.

Nevertheless, there are still some gentlemen saying that the success of the fruit industry is the result of policies implemented in the past. One cannot understand how, with the agrarian reform carried out only for the benefit of some sectors by the Christian Democracy and Marxist-Leninist Government, that development could have been attained. In sum, we can say that while in 1971 a little more than 400 different products were exported to 58 countries, today we export nearly 1,500 products to 112 countries. [applause] The efforts made to improve the competivive margin of our exports assures us a commercial surplus close to $2.0 billion this year, thus making it possible to build up our foreign currency reserves and/or pay our debts as a guarantee of our economic stability in the medium and long term.

No doubt another reason that made possible these positive results has been the initiative of the national private sector, which has favored the development of the small and medium-sized mining and fishing activities. Our firm conviction that economic freedom is inherent in an authentically democratic regime has prompted our decision to privatize state-owned enterprises, such as the Pacific Steel Company, the Telephone Company of Chile, the National Electricity Company, and the Chemical and Mining Company of Chile, among others. All of this will contribute to improve our productive efficiency.

Another important decision was the incorporation of workers into the system of popular market economy. Workers have been given the opportunity to become co-owners of the enterprise in which they work. In is noteworthy to mention that the number of shareholders in the country has increased to 200,000 under this system. We have encouraged workers to purchase state enterprise shares because we believe that their participation would help protect our developoment and our freedom.

What a difference from the old proposals on state enterprise ownership! Who exercised control over those enterprises? The government in power. And I ask: why do these past government officials complain? Because under the present system it is the workers who are the shareholders and owners of their companies, and they will really participate in the decision making process. Workers support has become an effective part of the overall productive process.

Gentlemen, we have encouraged the development of all sectors of the economy. Our accomplishments, however, must be consolidated. We must continue to commit ourselves to economic growth as the tool to achieve our people's wellbeing. The authority of the government must be respected if we want these goals achieved.

Today, however, the government has deemed it appropriate to make a special effort to help rise the standard of living of all Chileans. The president has therefore ordered a 12-percent increase in public servants' salaries as of 1 December 1989. [applause]. I also ordered a 6,000-peso National Day bonus for employed workers and a 2,000-peso bonus on each family allowance paid to retired workers. Each retired worker will received at least a 2,000-peso bonus. [applause]

These measures are further proof that the country is growing and developing and that the benefits of the process are being transferred to the population.

Fellow countrymen: The favorable evolution of our economy is also proven by the fact that copper production has increased by 300 percent as compared to 1973. We have also become the first world producer of lithium carbonate and saltpeter. [aplause]

Today we are among the 10 largest gold-producing countries in the world, and we are the second largest world export of molybdenum and gold. [applause]

Some middle-sized mining companies operate with capital and technological levels that anable them to successfuly compete in international markets. The mine workers who enable their companies to operate with great efficiency through their efforts and sacrifice are the same workers who courageoulsy raised their voices against the ignominious Marxist government. Chile values their patriotic dedication.

The fishing sector has grown by nine percent as compared to 1987 and 26 percent as compared with the average catch of the last 10 years.

The government has ordered a study to establish fishing protection zones to help the traditional family fisherman. This effort shows our interest in protecting the individual and their individual profession.

We have also revolutionized the agricultural sector. We must stress the unbelievable development of agriculture and forestry. We have to recall that we inherited all the problems of an agrarian reform with a state controlled agriculture which dispossesed peasants of their legitimate properties, created all kinds of social problems, and burdened the National Treasury.

Today we can see with surprise how those individuals responsible for the agrarian reform justify and recognize their failure, but place the responsibility on others.

What a surprising lack of shame! We cannot forget that the implementation of the agrarian reform meant destruction, death, unemployment, and a violation of the human rights of peasant families. Those responsible try to hide their responsibility behind Marxist dialectic excuses.

Our government has protected and encouraged private property and promoted the development of individual projects and the freedom for the internal and external trade of goods and services produced by this sector.

This policy, based on the capacity of our fellow countrymen and their potentials, has paved the way for the creation of over 1 million jobs in rural areas. At this point I have to mention the development and implementation of a national plan for rural development. This plan has brought progress to our rural sectors by raising the rural standard of living. Our government is thus identified with each rural worker. We have encouraged the development of a new work culture base don personal achievements.

Our policy tends to ensure for our workers the access to an honest, productive, and stable job, without other requirement than this fitness for the job.

The hateful differences of the past, artificially created by Marxist ideology to promote the class struggle, no longer exist. Today each worker is a person with his own dignity who struggles for his and his family's security.

Our continuous concern for Chilean workers is shown by the fact that approximately 1,630,000 million workers have been trained for different jobs. This has contributed to strengthen efficiency. Our constant and continuous concern for young Chilean workers is shown by the number of apprentices that have been trained for different companies. The cost of this training is tax deductible. I think this shows an obvious government concern to improve the situation of our young workers.

We have also promoted the dignification of work within public administration because the law guarantees a career to public workers. Their promotion is based exclusively on personal merit. This has brought to an end the system of patronage by politicians.

In addition, in the past, the public administration was an entangled bureaucracy which was frequently used to favor the supporters of those in power, thus giving them access to hign-ranking posts. This has unfairly curtailed the chances of other Chileans who qualified for the posts. This is now over. [applause]

The dignity of workers, however, would be incomplete if each worker were not given an appropriate social security coverage to protect him from any contingencies during his youth and later in old age.

Under the old social security system, workers never had the possibility of choosing the system which they believed to be the most appropriate for meeting his personal needs. This imposition gave rise to abuse and injustice from some sectors, which were granted special privileges to the detriment of a vast majority of Chileans.

To what extent are today's low pensions due to the fact that previous governments have spent the contributions of workers with unlimited irresponsibility?

Our government has introduced all the legal changes necessary to create new benefits and to grant uniform social security protection to dependent or independent workers, to unemployed workers, and to people with low incomes.

A new pension system has been created based on individual capitalization. This system replaced the old social security systems, correcting their deficiencies and injustices and efficiently meeting current needs. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, the government has always sought to promote the well-being of our fellow countrymen. Persistent efforts have been made to improve the situation of people living in the large belts of poverty and misery that sorrounded our major cities. [applause]

The indiscriminate seizure of houses and land, in which violence and dispossession seem to be an institutional method for facing the housing deficit, is unjustified. Those are the sinister actions that were imposed and supported by communism, because that is how they promote hatred and social disturbances.

The housing policy that we have enforced, however, takes into account individual personal values. Our policy places confidence in each person's capacity to save. The possibility of owning a house is no longer a gift that depends on votes, as it was in the past. The delivery of houses is no longer linked to electoral support or political commitments. Real estate ownership is the fruit of the effort of each Chilean and of a serious, honest, and stable housing policy.

As a result of this housing policy, the implementation of a program of reforms, and the granting of titles, nearly 1,100,000 Chilean families now enjoy new private homes. [applause]

I also want to outline the implementation of settlement programs in the country's southernmost zones. We have opened zones with exceptional potential for investment,

for new settlements, and for new industries. These regions have helped strengthen the country's regionalization process.

In effect, one of the government's most important goals was to promote national unity through the real integration of all regions of our territory. This was done with great respect for the autonomy, potential, and productive capacity of each region. We have fulfilled a very dear goal. In the past, the people of those territories were ignored by the central government simply because their regions were not electorally profitable.

We have promoted the construction of roads to encourage the social integration and economic development of the country. Roads also improve the prospects for a better life for all Chileans.

The Austral Highway, to cite one of those projects, has allowed for the integration of 140,000 square kilometers of our territory, the potential riches of which are still unknown. We must add that construction of 2,258 km of other roads and 101 permanent bridges spanning a total of 4,222 meters. That is something really outstanding.

We also have to talk about the development of the transportation sector. This sector has played an important role in our national integration, despite the economic strains that the government of Popular Unity placed on it.

This sector, the truck drivers sector, vigorously protested the implementation of the Popular Unity's dogmatic principles. Because of their patriotic attitude they were violently persecuted by the Marxist alliance. [applause]

The government has been particularly careful to help this sector overcome the ups and downs typical of all private enterprises to ensure efficient service to the southern region and Easter Island.

Policy of liberalization allows users to have a broad number of alternatives at their disposal. We are conscious that a modern country must be well informed, particularly regarding the communication between those in government and the rest of the community.

The communications sector had many structural problems when we took power. We emphasized the participation of the private sector, the elimination of monopolies, the encouragement of competition, and the freedom to import communications equipment and use it commercially. We also encouraged diversification in the number and quality of services. The levels of quality in our firms are equal to those of the most developed countries.

We have also implemented regulations to facilitate rural communication and new services such as data transmission, the mobile telephone system, the electronic post office, facsimile, and others.

Chile today is technologically very close to the most advanced nations of the world. Consequently, it should not be surprising that other countries have adopted many technological methods and processes developed by Chilean technicians.

The equipment in the new congressional building in Valparaiso will include the most advanced communications and computer services. Congressmen, therefore, will be able to do work that depends on technology. A television service will allow congressmen to communicate directly with any public servant.

Chileans, on this momentous date, the chief of state has the satisfaction of reporting that the Armed Forces and the forces of order and public security have fulfilled their mission with responsibility, honesty, and professionalism, in strict compliance with the state of law that is in force in our fatherland. [applause]

Those forces have also actively engaged in various activities linked with our country's socioeconomic devopment, in areas such as industry, public works, fishing, mining, power generation, and forestry.

The need to replace missing supplies to guarantee a minimum level of defensive strength has caused remarkable progress in the national military industry. We have thus become more independent from foreign suppliers.

In all situations involving risks to the people, the Armed Forces and the forces of order have guaranteed the security of citizens.

Had we not assumed power in 1973, Chile would have suffered the tragic consequences of a civil war, which was being promoted by the government of the Popular Unity, the most prominent leaders of which are now lying or distorting the truth.

Why were paramilitary groups created? What was the reason for keeping weapons? Why were people being trained in Soviet satellite countries? Why did they smuggle into our country a particular type of weapons?

Undoubtedly, those illegal organizations had foreign and internal military and economic support. The military upheaval frustrated their plan. The Armed Forces and Carabineros had to confront those organizations on several occasions, losing some of their most valuable personnel.

I feel, therefore, that I have to pay a well-deserved tribute to those who died during those actions and in operations against terrorism, which has violated human rights and which has been promoted by many Popular Unity sectors. [applause] I pay special tribute to the five martyrs of Cajon de Maipo, who died to defend me. [applause] I pay homage to their memory.

To those who masterminded and participated in the attack and who are still enjoying impunity, I say that the courts will sooner or later find the evidence of their guilt.

Ladies and gentlemen, Chile has overcome its isolation of the past and is now open to the world. Despite all this, however, we are still regarded as an isolated country.

Our foreign policy has been considerably modernized over the past few years, as a logical consequence of the gradual consolidation of our democratic process and of the development of our economy, which has been opened to the major world trends and integrated into those trends.

The timely and strict fulfillment of our institutional timetable, which is described by the Constitution, and our progress toward genuine democracy have provided further evidence of our devotion to the common good, an attitude with which the Armed Forces and the forces of order are fully identified.

Chile has unquestionably cooperated in good faith with the international human rights organizations, despite the politically descriminatory treatment that we have received.

Beyond all doubt, this treatment is the result of the campaigns launched abroad by those who, disregarding national feelings, have demanded financial support for their aims, to the detriment of our own dignity.

Today we are making resolute and definite progress toward overcoming the unfair charges that were made against us in the past.

Today we reject the inappropriate intervention of some states that want to teach us lessons in democracy, though they themselves broke their own chains just a short time ago.

We have demanded, and we will continue to firmly demand, sanctions against the open violations of human rights by terrorists.

Our domestic achievements are displayed to the world, and we receive technological and financial assistance in the form of investments from many countries. We have developed a rich network of diplomatic relations in the Pacific region. Almost half of our trade and a good part of the investments in our country come from nations of the Pacific.

I must stress that our Antarctic policy is one of continuing presence on that continent. Antarctica is very important to our American continent and to Chile, for the consolidation of our sovereignty, for the defense of the Antarctic Treaty system, and for our environment.

Finally, we have to stress that in the diplomatic field the government was able to overcome the long territorial dispute with the brotherly country of Argentina. We used all possible mechanisms to find a definitive solution to the problem. Our efforts demonstrate the ideal of peace and coexistence that this government has always served. [passage omitted]

Our final objective has always been to restore democracy. [applause] That is why we cannot accept the questioning of our democratic purposes. Facts alone speak. Under this government the country recovered the democratic system that had been destroyed by irresponsible political sectors. [applause] We are planning an orderly transfer of power. The clarity, certainty, progress, and tranquility now possible are not an occasional accident, but the authentic democracy Chile well deserves. [applause]

The Armed Forces and the Carabineros, and particularly I, in my capacity as president of the nation, have to confront the criticism of relentless adversaries. I now believe that it will be impossible to convince them of the magnitude of the work that has been achieved. I know I will not be able to convince them, because their rejection stems from the hatred that fills their hearts and from their excessive ambition. [applause] Those groups are not wrong when they see the Armed Forces as an obstacle to their totalitarian programs. Of all countries, only Chile has been able to free itself from them. [applause]

They insist on discrediting our democratic convictions, although it was we who created the constitutional path for the return to democracy. I am sure that the amendments introduced in the last few years will be appreciated better in the future. I am sure that many people who belittle us today will nostalgically remember the political courage and independent judgment of the government of the Armed Forces. [applause]

I want all Chileans to know that we have always governed with the overall well-being of Chile and all Chileans in mind. [applause] [passage omitted]

The country that we received was exhausted and ravaged by violence. We are now turning over a country with sound foundations for a prosperous future. We no longer need to live on what foreign countries may feel like giving us. We have recovered our confidence in ourselves, and now more than over we can realize the validity of the values of freedom, tolerance, efficiency, order, and stability.

I believe that the country now has a future much better than the one that it had 16 years ago. Chile has a great future. Its people, geography, regions, rivers, seas, and mountains are real deposits of wealth.

I am satisfied to know that today, the freedom that we enjoy is incredibly broader than in 1973. I am satisfied to see the sustained growth of our country. I am satisfied to see the youth will know a democracy that will grant them civic rights, wellbeing, and a stable future. [applause]

I deeply love my fatherland, more than my own life. [applause] I respect its roots, values, flag, history, traditions, and people.

With all my faith, today I tell you that I will continue to give the best of myself to this blessed Chilean land. [voice breaks] [applause, shouts]

Fellow countrymen: As I finish these words, I call upon everyone, without exclusion, to turn our eyes to this

Chile that is so dear to us. I ask everyone to leave aside all those things that prevent us from understanding what we really are, particularly the ideologies, which have been so harmful to us in the past. I ask everyone to work together for the good of our fatherland. We are the inheritors of a proud and brave race, and we have the obligation to turn Chile into a great country—into the center of political, cultural, and socioeconomic influence which has already begun to form.

Let us think of the future, of the many generations of Chileans who will continue to build this common home.

To them we will give a society built upon authentic foundations, with all the necessary potential for the self-fulfillment of their children.

Ladies and gentlemen: I conclude this message to the Chilean nation, just as I did the first time I addressed the nation in this very same place. I invoke my faith and God's blessing to continue ruling on the earth and guiding the future of all Chileans with his goodness.

Viva Chile! [cheers, applause]

Christian Democrat Reacts to Pinochet Speech

PY1309035689 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], has asserted that Pinochet is maintaining his warmongering strategy. He said that the PDC saw no need to make an official comment on the speech, because it did not consider it significant and because it said nothing new. Therefore, it was not worth evaluating. Zaldivar added that this is the last speech of the cycle of authoritarian government, and it allows the Chilean people to see that the country is truly heading toward democracy. [passage omitted]

Zaldivar also said that President Pinochet's assessment of the socioeconomic, political, and international situation does not reflect the truth, that it was a very partial assessment, and that only history will tell the truth. [recorded passage omitted]

Opposition Stages Demonstration in Santiago

PY1209183789 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1803 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (TELAM)—The Chilean opposition today staged a demonstration in front of the national stadium in Santiago on the 16th anniversary of the military coup that ousted the late socialist president Salvador Allende and that brought General Augusto Pinochet to power.

During the military coup, the Armed Forces used the stadium as a prison for thousands who were arrested.

The demostrators gathered in front of the main entrance to the stadium shouting slogans in support of human rights, the missing, and those who were arrested.

The police, who were guarding the site and who witnessed the demonstration, merely observed the incident.

Further on Demonstrations

PY1209232689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)—There were bombings, blackouts, barricades, many injuries, and more than 100 arrests during demonstrations yesterday in honor of the victims of the 11 September 1973 military coup that overthrew Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Several acts of violence were reported in the outskirts of Santiago where barricades were erected.

A young boy was wounded by gunshots fired from a moving taxi. A woman, Blanca Chandia, sustained a bullet wound in the ear when carabineros raided her house to break up a "wake" for the missing detainees.

A number of bombings on the interconnected electric system left several towns without electricity, while other attacks affected the offices of the telephone company and the national television station.

Police reported that more than 100 people were detained.

Two actions were also staged in Santiago: one at the cemetery by the Communist Party and the other at the national stadium by the "Human Rights Commission."

Jaime Castillo, vice president of the Human Rights Commission, stated: "We are gathered here to express our sorrow for the dead, for those tortured and murdered in this place."

The national stadium was used as a detention center after the military coup.

Government Rejects FRG Court Decision Protest

PY1109150989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Sep (EFE)—The Chilean military regime today rejected a protest lodged by the FRG Foreign Ministry in the wake of a Supreme Court decision to end the investigations by a visiting judge (special investigatory judge) in Colombia Dignidad.

Through a document read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci, the regime stated that the FRG protest, because of its form and substance, "has affected the traditionally good bilateral relations."

"We reject the groundless statement by the FRG Foreign Ministry," the communique stated, adding that the investigations into Colonia Dignidad "are nothing new" and that none of them "has yielded the results that were expected by those who levelled the charges."

The communique noted that "never before has there been such an unfair and harsh reaction toward Chilean court decisions over this community."

The Chilean note stressed that, while neither the Chilean Government nor the Chilean Foreign Ministry may comment on court decisions, "they will not accept a foreign government statement that makes assumptions and disqualifies a decision by the top Chilean court."

The communique stated that Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz asked for the designation of a special judge to investigate Colonia Dignidad, and that it was the Foreign Ministry that submitted to the courts the documents provided by the FRG Government.

The Chilean note added that "it is unacceptable that those who levelled the charges should feel that they have been deceived and that they should assume that Chile wants to avoid the clarification of illegal actions."

"We deplore and reject the FRG Government statement that the Chilean Government does not guarantee the rights of FRG citizens," the Chilean note added. [passage omitted]

The FRG Embassy in Santiago has confirmed that on orders from FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, Gerhard Henze, head of the Latin American Affairs Department of the FRG Foreign Ministry, immediately ended his visit to Chile.

A Chilean Supreme Court decision ended the investigation a special judge had been performing for several months in Colonia Dignidad.

After considerable work, the judge decided to file two criminal lawsuits against Colonia Dignidad leaders on alleged charges of swindling and illegal medical practice.

The Supreme Court ordered that the two cases be heard by the criminal judge of Parral, a city located 341 km south of Santiago, near the mysterious Colonia Dignidad.

Consulate Agreement With Hungary Made Official

PY0909182289 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] The Governments of Chile and the Hungarian People's Republic have made official the agreement signed on 13 June in Budapest to reopen their respective general consulates in Santiago and Budapest.

This information was reported by the Chilean Foreign Ministry, which added that Ricardo Concha Gazmuri has been appointed Chilean general consul in Budapest. Concha will assume his post in October.

The Foreign Ministry also announced that the Moroccan Government has accepted the appointment of Hernan Sanchez Bommer as concurrent Chilean ambassador to that country.

Bomb Explodes at Party Office; No Casualties

PY0809134389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Relay from Valparaiso by Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] A bomb explosion caused considerable damage to the National Renewal Party office in Vina del Mar. The bomb was placed by unidentified people in front of the building at 385 (Chevers) Street in Vina del Mar.

This terrorist attack took place while more than 50 people were inside the building. These people were getting ready to launch lawyer (Gonzalo Josef's) candidacy for senator.

According to initial reports, the weak bomb was planted by the building's entry stairway by two individuals who were seen walking in the area. The explosion caused considerable damage to the front wall and windows of the National Renewal Party office. No one was injured.

Explosion at Campaign Office Marks 'Intimidation'

PY0909160989 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Relay from Rancagua by Sergio Quesada]

[Text] A firebomb has been thrown at the building housing the offices of the electoral campaign ream suporting senatorial candidate Domingo Duran and Gabriela Martinez, candidate for deputy, in downtown Rancagua.

The perpetrators, however, only managed to damage the building entrance thanks to the timely intervnetion of a squad of firefighters.

Electoral campaign team sources have reported that Gabriela Martinez has received several death threts and tht the bomb thrown at the building entrance represents the beginning of a campaign of intimidation against the candidate and her supporters.

Bomb Explodes in Los Andes Phone Booth

PY1109135989 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] A 500-gram ammonium gelignite bomb has exploded in a phone booth at (Casa Ani) shopping center at 164, Maipu Street, in Los Andes. The booth, which is valued at 200,000 pesos, was totally destroyed. The blast shattered windows in nearby stores and houses. No one has been reported injured.

Bomb Explodes Near TV Center in Santiago

PY1209133289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0157 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Santiago de Chile, 11 Sep (EFE)—Police sources have reported that a bomb exploded today near the state-owned Chilean television facilities. The explosion

knocked down a light pole that carried a transformer, but did not cause injuries or a power cut.

The explosion occurred shortly before the national television was due to broadcast the last speech delivered today by President Pinochet to mark the 16th anniversary of his adevent to power.

The police and security services quickly began operations in the eastern sector of Santiago, where a witness had seen two people who fled after the explosion.

Further on Incident

PY1209141089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] A car driver suffered an accoustic shock caused by a bomb attack that occurred at 2020 on 11 September on Santa Maria Avenue near the Sheraton Hotel. The bomb exploded at the foot of the antenna of television Channel 7. The driver was identified as Eduardo Enrique Silva Leon, who was driving a yellow 147 Fiat, license number EY2322. The Carabineros reported that two individuals, who were spotted in the area, suspiciously fled toward the northern sector of the hill. Personnel for the GOPE [Special Operations Group], of the 19th police station, have performed an intense dragnet in search of the terrorists.

Bombings Damage High-Tension Pylons in Temuco

PY1209202689 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Relay from Temuco]

[Text] Temuco and a great part of the ninth region were blacked out last night at 2100, when several explosions knocked down high-tension pylons in the southern and northern area of Temuco. The electricity supply was partially restored by 0300 this morning, and it was completely restored in all sectors of the city at 0630. The two local television channels and the radio stations went off the air due to the attacks.

According to information, two high-tension pylons were knocked down with powerful bombs near (Las Tarrias) in southern Temuco, on the Santa Catalina Ranch.

A high-tension pylon was destroyed in northern Temuco, and a fourth one was dynamited north of Victoria, causing a blackout over a large part of Malleco Province.

The blackout paralyzed social and commercial activities, as stores closed suddenly.

The manager of the (?industrial) power company that supplies electricity to Temuco reported that the blackout affected part of the city at 2101 and spread a cross Temuco at 2203. Power was gradually restored, and the last electrical connection was made at 0629 this morning.

Aylwin Continues To Lead in Opinion Polls

PY0909184189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0058 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE)—According to the results of public opinion polls released today, the candidate for those who oppose the Chilean military regime, Patricio Aylwin, appears to be the possible winner in the upcoming 14 December presidential elections.

In a poll taken in three of the country's regions, including Santiago, the Center for the Study of Modern Reality (CERC), a nongovernment organization linked to the Academy of Christian Humanism, shows 53.4 percent of those polled favoring Aylwin, while 26.9 percent favor former Finance Minister Hernan Buchi, the main official candidate.

The poll, which was administered in August, shows that nine percent of the people favor Francisco Javier Errazuriz, an independent rightist businessman.

The bimonthly publication CARTA CONFIDENCIAL, which is close to General Augusto Pinochet's government, published in its latest issue the results of a poll that it took during the last 15 days of August.

The poll, covering six towns (districts) in different parts of the country, has 43.89 percent of those polled at the national level supporting Aylwin, while 35.16 percent favor Buchi and [number indistinct] favor Errazuriz.

According to the CARTA CONFIDENCIAL poll, 7.85 percent of those polled did not yet know who they would vote for, while the CERC poll places the undecideds at 5.1 percent.

The CERC poll also includes other topicsk such as support given to the political parties that [words indistinct] legally in Chile, after being banned for 15 years.

The Christian Democratic Party, to which Aylwin belongs, is clearly the most favored political organization (34.3 percent), followed by the Party for Democracy and the Radical Party, both with 11.6 percent.

Among the rightist parties, National Renewal is the strongest with 7.5 percent, followed by the Independent Democratic Union (UDI) with 4.9 percent.

The illgeal Communist Party has the support of only 1.1 percent of those polled, although CERC Director Carlos Hunneus considers that this low percentage is possibly due to the fact that many of those polled wanted to hide their sympathy for this political party.

The CERC poll indicates that a great majority of Chileans desire a dialogue between civilians and the military that will guarantee a peaceful transition to democracy.

It indicates that 83.1 percent of those polled favor this dialogue, and of that percentage 56.8 percent believe that the dialogue should begin now and not after the elections.

The CERC poll also shows that 72 percent of the people do not want Pinochet to continue at the head of the Army when he leaves the Presidency in March 1990.

Colombia

U.S. Faulted for Antidrug Program, Actions

Candidate Calls for More Aid

PA1309012489 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Sep 89 p 7-A

[Text] Cali—[Liberal Party] presidential candidate Ernesto Samper said in this city that the level of U.S. aid to Colombia to fight drug trafficking is insufficient for what this war demands.

Samper said, for example, that the Bennett plan calls for $7.8 billion in aid and that only $230 million is earmarked for our country, Peru, and Bolivia.

"I believe," Samper said, "that the United States should not only help us win the war but help us win peace. Helping overturn the coffee pact—as it indeed did in London—is just as serious as a Marine invasion. It seems to me of basic importance that the coffee pact be rebuilt, because Colombia cannot deal with all these wars on its own."

Presidential Hopeful Critical

PA1209215289 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Sep 89 p 7-A

[Text] Liberal presidential hopeful Alberto Santofimio Botero asked President Barco's government to try to make sound decisions through consensus among the country's democratic forces in order not to make mistakes similar to the one it made last week with the decree on military mayors.

Santofimio, who toured the cities of Cali and Popayan, as well as some municipalities in Cauca Department, blasted the U.S. Government. He said: "We Colombians cannot become bloodhounds of Yankee imperialism while the United States fails to control its youth, who are possessed by the demon of vice as a result of their damned drug consumption."

"We Colombians cannot continue to be victims and have a bad image before the world while the United States stays with 80 percent of the profit earned through the multinational drug trafficking business and fails to educate a society affected by widespread drug addiction and its consequences."

In Popayan, the candidate from Tolima Department urged the country to overcome the psychosis of fear and war. At the same time, he asked President Barco to try to find "sound solutions through consensus instead of making more mistakes through decrees."

Santofimio Botero reaffirmed his position on the need for a referendum to find new solutions to the current crisis by achieving peace, implementing a new economic model, and distributing wealth better.

During his visit to Cauca and the city of Cali, Senator Santofimio Botero was accompanied by party leaders Jorge Mario Eastman, Ramiro Andrade, Octavio Jaramillo, and Pompilio Gonzalez.

Santofimio Botero stressed that political leaders cannot stay in Bogota at this critical time for the nation. They must "face the sun and not hide behind fear."

Guerrilla Groups Score U.S.

PA1209205089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1950 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota, 11 Sep (EFE)—The Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) and two guerrilla groups, the Army of National Liberation (ELN) and the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), charged today that "under cover of measures and actions against drug trafficking, U.S. imperialism has increased its interference in the country to a dangerous extent."

In a joint statement to which EFE had access, the three organizations said "the arrival of U.S. officers, sophisticated weaponry, and new sums of money for military purposes" are indications that the United States is applying a counterinsurgency policy.

According to the PCC, ELN, and EPL, U.S. aid to the antidrug struggle "is clearly directed against the revolutionary movement and mass sectors."

"The undersigned organizations denounce these measures and acts by U.S. imperialism and the regime, which seriously undermine national sovereignty and further limit opportunities open to the revolutionary and democratic movement," the document said.

The document adds that government actions against the drug mafias "are antidemocratic and curtail citizens' rights and the political action of the majority."

President Bush's government 2 weeks ago began an aid program to Colombia amounting to $65 million after Colombian President Virgilio Barco delcared an "all-out" war against the drug traffickers on 18 August.

The signers of the document claim that "while the struggle against drug trafficking does not touch areas that serve as shelter for paramilitary training camps, and while the big drug lords are not being arrested, the onslaught against the leftist and democratic forces and the masses continues relentlessly."

The document says that is why "the movement urges the joining of forces and activities against the overt and aggressive presence of Yankee imperialism and the fascist forces."

The document concludes by proposing the creation of "a broad front against imperialist intervention and fascism that will defend sovereignty, the right to live, and political freedoms."

Speech Only 'Pat on the Back'

PA1309045889 Bogota LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Sep 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Pat on the Back"]

[Text] Before an audience of fellow citizens as well as people from other parts of the world, estimated to be one of the largest ever in the history of television, U.S. President George Bush announced his "war" on drug addiction and all the collateral phenomena that surround that vice. It is the fourth "war" declared by a U.S. president in the past two decades since President Nixon first did so in 1970, but it is the first declaration that has been made without this country being involved in war-like conflicts outside of its border.

President Bush had the lofty idea of inviting all of the country, without exception, to join his crusade. It is worthwhile to restate his words: "This is the greatest challenge we have had to face in decades. It is a challenge we must face, not as Democrats, Republicans, liberals, or conservatives, but as Americans. The key is to coordinate, to unite efforts. I have placed my sights on the Democratic majority and our Republican officials in the Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. Our citizens have a right to cooperation, not to competition; to a national effort, not to a partisan war."

By contrast, in Colombia, following the sacrifice of Luis Carlos Galan, which was deeply felt by each and every Colombian, the president called on his party leadership and presidential hopefuls.

Bush's appeal brought to the forefront a threat without borders. He appealed to the struggle against the use of drugs in his country, which is a mainstay of production. He noted the U.S. contribution to the production of drugs composed of Bolivian and Peruvian raw material—paste—and U.S. material—ether. He promised a hard hand against consumers and middlemen in his country. He offered the drug bosses in his country the death penalty. He outlined long-term plans. He appealed to the sentimental fiber by portraying the human tragedy. Bush declared the war that his country needed. It was the new Pearl Harbor.

However, the heartful appeal was not matched by the amount of the check, and his plan does not appear to respond to the reality that exists in Colombia.

Less than $100 million were allocated to Colombia, a country that pays $3 billion a year for its foreign debt before the impassive gaze of the United States. And in the coming year it may lose approximately $500 million in view of the breaking of the coffee agreement promoted by the United States. Thanks, but no thanks.

A 5-year plan was presented to reduce drug use in the United States. The terms are broad for those who do not suffer the pressure of an ongoing struggle unleashed every hour, with blood quotas that drag down the best elements of a country.

President Bush's speech was not consistent with Colombia's reality or with our needs. The $8-million economic package did not have the required economic proportions. It did not respond to the quota of sacrifice and blood that cannot be measured in dollars, but which deserves more than a pat on the back.

Colombia is waging a battle with all of its body and soul. Of course, its future is at stake in that battle. But there is also a lot at stake for the new generations of the industrialized world.

Government To Explain Foreign Military Advisers

PA1209142289 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1220 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota—On 13 September the government and defense ministers of Colombia, Orlando Vasquez Velasquez and Oscar Botero Restrepo, respectively, will participate in a plenary meeting of the Senate to, explain the presence of foreign military instructors training self-defense groups, report on the activities of the Colombian Armed Forces, and report on the presence of U.S. soldiers on Colombian territory.

The two ministers were summoned by Conservative Party Senators Gustavo Rodriguez Vargas and Luis Escobar Concha, and by Patriotic Union Senator Alberto Rojas, who presented the ministers with a questionnaire which also asks if Colombian Armed Forces members are being trained in and carrying out anti-Communist activities.

Minister on New Decree on Military Authority

PA1309020289 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0004 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Report by Amparo Ponton Velez]

[Text] The government has just prepared a new state of emergency decree giving special authority to the commanders of military garrisons in areas where drug traffickers operate. This decree will replace Decree No 2013 that was repealed last week, which allowed mayors that had been elected by the people to be replaced by military officers. Defense Minister General Oscar Botero Restrepo comments:

[Begin recording] [Botero] The government has thought of implementing a special measure that will perhaps give special authority to commanders of military garrisons that are in areas that require this action.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, in what areas will the decree be implemented?
[Botero] What did you say?

[Reporter] In what areas?
[Botero] It could be in Puerto Boyaca, Pacho, or wherever the government believes it is necessary to implement the measures. [end recording]

According to sources linked to the presidential palace, the military commanders would become advisors to the mayors of the mentioned areas and would help them maintain public order and coordinate actions carried out by the government's security organizations.

Defense Minister Oscar Botero Restrepo also rejected charges that the top echelon of military commanders had influenced the government to issue the decree assigning military officers to mayoral positions.

Draft Pardon Resolution for M-19 Under Study

PA1209144489 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota—The government has confirmed that in 2 weeks it will present to Congress a draft resolution that would pardon M-19 [19 April Movement] guerrillas. The government has been holding a dialogue with them as part of the peace plan designed by the Executive Branch. The presidential peace advisory board and the government ministry will have a rough copy of the resolution ready this week to prepare arguments that will be presented to Parliament by Government Minister Orlando Vasquez Velasquez.

This will make it easier for the M-19 guerrillas to re-enter society, allowing them to take part in the 1990 elections, according to presidential palace sources.

Bi-Annual Municipal Elections Schedule Approved

PA1309004289 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Bogota—The national government approved through Law No 42 of 1989 the holding of municipal elections twice a year across the country, including in the capital. This new mechanism allows the community to participate in local decisions.

The elections may take place twice a year, during the first Sunday in April and October. Local elections may be called by municipal councils or district councils, at the mayor's request; by a number of citizens equivalent to 5 percent of the electoral census; or by a number not less than half of the local community action group's board of directors.

Judges Protest Kidnapping of Cali Court Official

PA1209143689 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1220 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Cali—The judges and court employees of the Cali judicial district have been on strike since yesterday to protest the kidnapping of Orlando Cueller Osorio, a court process server of the 12th Municipal Penal Court. Four heavily armed individuals, who posed as secret agents, kidnapped Mr Cuellar Osorio from his home in the Floralia neighborhood, in eastern Cali.

Telephone calls made by terrorists say the official has been killed. The authorities have been unable to determine his whereabouts.

Bomb Explodes Near Mayor's Home; No Casualties

PA1209142689 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1234 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Report by Edgar Espinosa from El Espinal, Tolima Department—broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...El Espinal Mayor Dr Lisandro Enrique Orjuela Reyes. The shockwave this morning destroyed the ceiling of his residence and windows and door glass of three nearby houses without causing any casualties.

The explosive device was planted by the garage door of Mr Restrepo Ossa's residence. Window and door glass was shattered, but there were no casualties, because no one was home at the time of the explosion.

Captain Jesus Antonio Velez Gavilanes, commander of the 3d Police District of Espinal, said:

[Begin Velez recording] At about 0540, there was an explosion at Mr Restrepo's residence. It involved a low-power explosive device that only shattered the windows of his residence and nearby residences. The home of the mayor, who was installed yesterday, is located in front of Mr Restrepo's residence. The shockwave damaged part of the roof, but nothing more. [end recording]

The damaged residences belong to businessman Virgilio Carvajal, Attorney Marcia Orjuela, and Mayor Lisandro Enrique Orjuela Reyes. Losses have not yet been estimated.

Mayor Claims Drug Involvement

PA1209194289 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] In Espinal municipality, Tolima Department, a dynamite bomb exploded this morning at the residence of a well-known local businessman. No one was injured but several nearby buildings were damaged. According to Espinal Mayor Lisandro Enrique Orjuela, the incident has to do with the drug-trafficking problem.

The explosion took place at 0430. It caused alarm among the neighbors, especially Mayor Lisandro Enrique Orjuela, who was sworn in on 11 September. The mayor thought initially that he was the target of the attack since his residence was damaged considerably.

According to the mayor, however, the terrorist attack was aimed at Silverio Restrepo, who owns the building [not further identified]. [Begin recording] [Orjuela] He has always been involved in the marketing of agricultural products. We do not know the reason for the attack.

[Reporter] There are rumors in this municipality that he has connections with drug traffickers.

[Orjuela] These are only rumors. There are many rumors regarding this, but nothing is certain, nothing has been confirmed. [end recording]

It has been determined that this is the first time a bombing has occurred in Espinal. So far no one has been arrested in connection with this terrorist action.

Panamanian, Drug Dealers Tied to Weapon Shipment

PA1309022789 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Report by Pilar Calderon]

[Text] When Colombian authorities detected in Jamaica what the ship "Copacabana" was carrying, they knew its final destination.

[Begin recording of former Defense Minister Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz] There are other indications that allow us to establish with total certainty that the final consigneee of this big weapons shipment—the largest in the country's history—was the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia]. [end recording]

Today, however, the Netherlands shipping company (Winterwick) said that the weapons were to be sent to Colombian drug traffickers and that part of the expenses were paid for by a high-ranking Panamanian officer. This company originally hired the "Copacabana," with Panamanian registry, to transport used cars from the Netherlands to Guyana in November 1988. The ship never arrived and that is why the Netherlands company unsuccessfully tried to reach Blue Water Shipping Company, the Panamanian company that owned the ship. On 2 January 1989, the Netherlands company received a telex from Surinamese authorities stating the "Copacabana" had been delayed as a result of illegal transportation of weapons from Portugal to Jamaica. According to the Netherlands newspaper [name indistinct], the weapons shipment was to have been transported from Jamaica to Colombia in light airplanes belonging to the drug traffickers. Although the source of this report was not identified, the Netherlands company noted that a few days later its agent in Suriname received an official visit from a high-ranking Panamanian officer, who reimbursed him in cash for part of the expenses the company incurred due to the delay.

Army Seizes Cocaine; Arsenal Found on Gacha Farm

PA1309024989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] The police today confiscated approximately 300 kg of cocaine in Cundinamarca. The drug had been carefully packed inside the walls of 40 safes that were to be shipped to the United States from the Atlantic Coast. According to the Cundinamarca police, this is a new method the drug traffickers are using to ship cocaine out of Colombia. No arrests were made during the operation. The police refused to say where they seized the cocaine. Criminal arraignment judge No 35 is in charge of the investigation.

Meanwhile, the 13th Brigade today discovered a large arsenal hidden on a farm on the El Cabrero trail, San Cayetano Municipality, Cundinamarca Department, during operations against paramilitary groups. The military authorities said the weapons belong to Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha and were found on a farm he owned. The soldiers found Galil, R-15, FAL, and AK-47 rifles as well as submachineguns and carbines. They also found a large number of pistols, revolvers, and ammunition.

Those in charge of military operations added that during the last few hours they have found armored vehicles, communications equipment, and compromising documents. They added that a dangerous henchman called Luis Carlos Lopez was killed in fighting with a military patrol in (Villagomez Municipality), Cundinamarca Department.

Judge Releases Two Suspected Drug Traffickers

PA1309015989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0015 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Unofficial sources said today that the Colombian Government has approved the extradition of Betriz Elena Rodriguez de Tamayo and Victor Carlini, both captured in Cartagena. Apparently they are the only two persons who have been detained and are sought by the U.S. Government in connection with crimes perpetrated in that country.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed in Barranquilla that a judge released Bernardo Londono Quintana and Alberto Orlando Gamboa, whose extraditions have been requested. According to the U.S. media, the judge justified the decision saying there was no hard evidence to keep them under arrest.

It was also reported in the United States that the government is increasing the list of persons whose extradition will be requested. The U.S. Government has added more names to the initial list of 80, but there is still no information on who is involved.

Ecuador

Borja Comments on Debt, Drugs, Other Issues

PA0709161389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1010 GMT 7 Sep 89

[By Sixto Martinez]

[Text] Quito, 7 Sep (EFE)—Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja has said that the foreign debt is "the most serious threat" Latin American democracy is facing. In

addition, Borja has advocated regional unity as the "sole alternative" in facing the current economic problems.

In an interview granted to EFE before leaving for Europe, Borja, 54, condemned drug trafficking and described it as a "crime against humanity." Borja said that to fight drug trafficking successfully, the drug producing and consuming countries must "coordinate their efforts."

President Borja, who will begin a visit to Spain on 9 September, expressed his concern over the "potential danger of transmission" of the violent situation that Colombia and Peru, Ecuador's two neighboring countries, are experiencing.

Borja was elected deputy for the first time in 1962. Borja won the Ecuadoran presidential elections on his third attempt in May 1988. His opponent on that occasion was populist Abdala Bucaram.

Borja is a university professor and author of the book "Democratic Socialism" and many essays on constitutional law and Latin American politics.

Borja said: "As long as the foreign debt continues to exist in such disproportionate terms with our payment capacity, democracy will be unable to respond effectively to its historic challenges and to our peoples' demands."

The Latin American foreign debt totals approximately $410 billion.

President Borja explained that "from a political point of view, the conflict the debt entails threatens the stability of our democracies, and from an economic and social point of view, the use of enormous amounts of resources to pay for servicing the debt is an attack on our development and our peoples' well-being."

Borja added: "For that reason I have talked about the need to find unconventional formulas to solve the conflict."

To solve its economic problems, "our America has no other choice but to find in its unity the necessary strength to face the foreign policy of large blocs."

"The answer is to achieve integration, to find greater possibilities for economic development, to achieve modern technology, and to boost production."

The president termed the Andean Pact—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela—a "sort of pilot plan for economic integration and the most advanced and integration-minded of all the processes attempted in our region."

Borja stated that his country supports any initiative to fight drug trafficking, which he considers a "crime against humankind."

However, he warned that "the efforts by producer countries, as in our case, countries that to a certain extent serve as transit points, are insufficient unless consumer countries carry out forceful actions at the same time."

Borja noted that "as long as there is a demand for drugs, there will be an offer." He said that to succeed in the antidrug struggle "the producer and consumer countries must make combined efforts." The Ecuadoran president stated that his government considers peace "one of our most important economic resources," which is why he is concerned about the existing violence in Peru and Colombia—two of its neighboring countries—stemming from drug trafficking and guerrilla activities.

Borja stressed that the mercy shown to a group of soldiers who kidnapped his predecessor, Leon Febres-Cordero, and the talks held with the subversive movement "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" contributed "effectively to maintaining peace."

The president, who completed his first year of government on 10 August, cited among the greatest achievements of his administration, "the existing peace and tranquillity in the country, unrestricted respect for democratic liberties, economic stabilization, and Ecuador's rejoining the international scenario."

According to Borja, relations between Spain and Latin America are now characterized "by mutual respect, affection between our peoples, and the opening of very broad financial and technical cooperation possibilities for the mutual benefit of our countries." During his stay in Spain, Borja will visit in Seville the 1992 universal exhibit that commemorates the fifth centennial of the discovery of America—the meeting of two worlds.

"I view the process of discovery, conquest, and colonization of Latin America as one of the most important historical events ever recorded in the history of humankind. With this I mean to say that I see that event without any inferiority complex," the president explained.

Borja stressed the "violent clash" that occurred between "two different worlds."

The head of state added that "the result of the process is that a different cultural synthesis emerged from the conflicting elements—that is, Latin American culture. To curse the historic event would be senseless."

Rodrigo Borja Arrives in Madrid, Meets King

PA1209124689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1040 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] Madrid, 12 Sep (EFE)—Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja arrived today in Madrid at 1200 aboard a Spanish Air Force plane. The president arrived from Sevilla where he spent a few days in a private visit.

Borja was received at Madrid's Barajas Airport by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. President Borja is accompanied by the foreign and government ministers of Ecuador, Diego Cordovez and Andres Vallejo, respectively.

Shortly after his arrival at Barajas, the Ecuadoran president was taken by helicopter to the Prado Palace where he was officially received by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

This is the first time that an Ecuadoran chief of state has visited Spain. Efforts will be made during the visit to promote cooperation between the two countries.

Congress Rejects 'Foreign Intervention' in Panama

PA1009043689 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] The Ecuadoran Congress has rejected any attempt at staging a foreign intervention in Panama and expressed solidarity with the defense of Panama's sovereignty, it was officially reported today.

According to a press release by Congress, Panama is passing through a critical stage in view of the virtual threat of intervention by foreign forces. Without mentioning them, the Congress' communication alludes to the U.S. Government's threats to use any available means to impose so-called democratic solutions on the political conflict in Panama.

The Ecuadoran deputies rejected any attempt to trample on the Panamanian people's sovereign will and stressed the validity of the self-detrimination principle stipulated by law on the American Continent.

The solidarity proposal, presented by Rene Mus, Broad Front of the Left deputy, and unanimously approved, said that the Latin American peoples cannot remain indifferent in view of the threat of intervention by foreign forces.

Ambassador To Remain in Panama

PA0909183689 Hamburg DPA In Spanish 1821 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Quito, 7 Sep (DPA)—Despite the harsh criticism voiced yesterday by President Rodrigo Borja against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Ecuador today announced its decision to maintain its ambassador in Panama, so as not to foreclose on the possibility of renewing the mediation started by the OAS.

Acting Foreign Minister Mario Aleman announced the Ecuadoran decision, which really implies recognition of the present Panamanian government, saying that "It is a practical decision."

The day before, President Borja had said in Belgrade, where he was attending the Nonaligned summit meeting, that General Noriega is to blame for the present political crisis in Panama, was worsened by the appointment of a de facto government on 1 September.

Borja, a Social Democrat, described the current situation in Panama "as completely irregular," saying that the government appointed by the Noriega regime is "a dictatorship."

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister, Diego Cordovez, who is accompanying President Borja during his 3-country tour of Europe, headed the OAS mediating commission that tried unsuccessfully to reach a negotiated solution to the Panamanian political crisis, created by the annulment of the 7 May presidential elections.

The OAS, at a meeting in Washington on 23 August, declared the OAS mission ended. However, it did not discard new efforts to seek a solution. The acting foreign minister said that "Ecuador should continue to keep that option open."

Changes in Laws Planned To Fight Drug Dealing

PA0909045689 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Quito, 8 Sep (AFP)—In addition to the strict controls at the Colombian border, Ecuador is preparing structural amendments to its legislation and large-scale operations to fight drug trafficking, government spokesmen disclosed here today.

Early this week, National Defense Minister General Jorge Felix (retired), visited Washington and discussed the matter and an eventual increase in the U.S. assistance to Ecuador with Richard Braun, the assistant U.S. defense secretary for Latin America. The U.S. assistance includes $1 million for the agencies that fight the production and marketing of drugs and a 4-year program which also includes $3 million a year for the local offices in charge of heightening public awareness about the effects of drug abuse and production.

Minister Felix acknowledged that if no preventive measures are adopted the situation faced by Colombia will affect Ecuador.

Richard Holwil, the U.S. ambassador to Quito, admitted that the situation in Ecuador is not as serious as in neighboring countries but asked for mechanisms to control the substances that are used to refine cocaine.

Wilfrido Lucero, acting Ecuadoran president and president of the National Congress, announced that, as an immediate step, the Attorney General's Office will soon submit a bill [to Congress] to update the mechanisms related drug trafficking.

"What we are trying to do is to adopt a number of precautionary measures to keep what happened in Colombia from happening to us," said Lucero, warning what is most important is to make the population aware of the seriousness of this scourge.

If the population does not develop awareness about this it will be very difficult to keep the drug traffickers from entering into various activities in our nation, such as the economy and politics. We must institute class action for citizens who have information they may want to give to the authorities.

Lucero said the United States should increase assistance to countries wishing to stop the advance of drug trafficking and said that a meeting of cabinet ministers and directors of institutions he called on Wednesday night adopted strategic measures on which he could not elaborate but which are to be enforced immediately.

Government To Reassume Control of Pipeline

PA0709213489 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2345 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Quito, Sep 4 (REUTER)—Ecuador announced today that with the help of Venezuela it will assume the control of its main oil pipeline in 4 weeks. The pipeline is currently being operated by the U.S. company Texaco.

Luis Roman, general manager of the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), said that he signed a contract on 1 September in Caracas with the Venezuelan state enterprise Bariven for the supply of equipment, material, spare parts, and technical advice for a cost of $10 million annually.

In the next few days, agreements will be made with Venezuelan companies for the supply of an unspecified amount of basic lubricating oils and up to 190,000 tons of liquified gas per year. At a news conference, Roman said that "the return of the Texaco pipeline to CEPE will take place at 0000 on 1 October and there is no reason to change the schedule."

The 500-km pipeline transports crude oil from the eastern jungle to the Pacific Ocean on the west coast. The pipeline was put into operation in 1972 and was returned to CEPE in 1985 after Ecuador had paid off the cost of the project.

In 1985 CEPE placed Texaco in charge of the pipeline operation, which transports 300,000 barrels of oil per day. However, a year ago the Ecuadoran Government notified Texaco that the agreement would end on 1 October 1989.

'Supervision' of Foreigners Ordered by Court

PA1209225989 Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 1 Sep 89 p 9

[Circular from Guayaquil Supreme Court President Nicolas Cassis Martinez to all criminal court judges; date not given]

[Text] This office announces the following in reference to letter No 1136-SP-89 dated 7 August 1989 from the Supreme Court president and letter No 664-DINIEI-89 dated 26 June 1989 from Police Colonel Marco Vargas Veintimilla, national police director of investigations, narcotics, and INTERPOL, the copies of which are attached:

a. Articles 54, 55, and 56 of the law on aliens list certain obligations that public administration officials and employees in general must fulfill in order to supervise the activities of foreigners in our country.

b. As for our judicial duties, judges and other officials must demand that all foreigners show proof of their legal status in the country before conducting any legal transaction, including transactions taking place in notary offices.

c. Criminal courts and criminal judges, as the case may be, must notify the police chief about any sentence dictated by them against any foreigner so the relevant deportation steps are carried out.

d. The nonfulfillment of the aforementioned regulations are punishable by law.

Sincerely,

"God, Fatherland, and Freedom"

Dr Nicolas Cassis Martinez

President of the Honorable Supreme Court of Guayaquil

Paraguay

Communist Party To Seek Official Recognition

PY0709203689 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 Sep 89 p 8

[Text] Casilda Querey, a leader of the Paraguayan Communist Federation [Federacion Comunista Paraguaya], has said that her (Paraguayan Communist) Party [PCP] will ask for official recognition. "Furthermore, if at all possible we want to run in the upcoming municipal elections, or at least form a front with other sectors of the left," she commented.

Querey participated in the "South American Youth Meeting" ["Encuentro Sudamericano de Juventudes"] that ended yesterday. About 80 youths, representing various political, social, peasant, student, and other organizations, participated in this meeting.

Querey said that since February [refering to 2-3 February coup] there has been more freedom in our country and that they have begun to promote themselves more openly, "trying to implement our political proposals. We are especially aiming at the youth masses."

Querey indicated that the Paraguayan Communist Federation is the youth branch of the PCP, which contains Marxist-Leninist cadres. The Independent Communist Party [Partido Comunista Independiente] of Paraguay claims allegiance to the Chinese ideas of Mao Zedong.

Youth Front

Querey said that the meeting was an extraordinary opportunity because of the wealth and diversity of the ideologies that were present "and especially because of the number of Paraguayan youth sectors who came to present their ideas."

Concerning the proposals that they presented during the meeting, Querey said that "one proposal was prominent; it concerned the formation of a single youth front against

the dependence of our countries and basically to combat imperialist interference. This should be the main factor to unite us, the Latin American youth."

Meeting Concludes

The youth leaders who participated in the meeting that began on Monday [4 September] agreed that political neglect, unemployment, social neglect, education, and drug abuse are the main problems affecting the South American youth. They also agreed that regional integration is beneficial.

New Supreme Military Court Members Sworn In

PY0809120189 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish
7 Sep 89 p 7

[Summary] Yesterday President Andres Rodriguez attended to military matters at the Armed Forces General Headquarters in his capacity as Armed Forces commander in chief. General Rodriguez administered the oath office to the new members of the Supreme Military Court: Rear Admiral Andres Ramon Legal Basualdo and Colonel Jose Abel Guastella Capello, who is an expert in legal matters.

President Rodriguez Confirms Commitment to Change

PY1109192989 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
9 Sep 89 pp 2, 3

[Excerpts] Concepcion—President Andres Rodriguez yesterday travelled to Concepcion for what he called a day of government in that city. During the morning the president received the local leaders of the PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] and the PRF [Febrerista Revolutionary Party]. Rodriguez told them that ideological differences should not separate us and that "our human condition should bring us together, particularly because we are all Paraguayans." Rodriguez also said that "living in democracy does not mean doing whatever you want." The president criticized those who encourage workers to strike without due cause, but he admitted that we need to create more jobs. The president said he believes in working closely with his fellow countrymen, and he stressed that his government will serve, not use, the people. Concepcion Bishop Monsignor Anibal Maricevich Fleitas praised current relations between the church and the state; and he hailed the reestablishment of moral, economic, and social order in the country. Brigade General Pedro Concepcion de la Cruz Ocampos said that the new role of the Armed Forces as of 3 February is "the promotion and consolidation of the most legitimate democratic, patriotic, and Christian ideals of our people." The president inaugurated new facilities at the regional hospital and the 2d Cavalry Division. Local authorities requested that the government pave the Puerto Militar-Pozo Colorado and Concepcion-Yby Ya'u roads, and they reported the contraband of timber to Brazil. The same authorities also called on the government to designate honest, capable, and honorable people to government positions so as to prevent cronyism and nepotism.

"I have come to work with you in seeking solutions to your regional problems. The government wants to be useful to its people, not to use its people," President Rodriguez told the people of Concepcion. Rodriguez said that we want to work with the people, visit peasants, and help solve local problems within the possibilities of the government.

"We have come here to listen to your hopes, concerns, needs, and proposals," Rodriguez said upon his arrival at the offices of the government representative in Concepcion where Rodriguez installed his government yesterday. [passage omitted]

"The government has made many promises in the past. We will try to fulfill them now. We know the region needs job sources, that the unemployment rate is high. We will try to create jobs for our peasant youth. We will fulfill our promises; we will be different from past governments," Rodriguez told a visiting delegation.

Rodriguez said the promises he made during his electoral campaign will be fulfilled, and he asked peasants to show a little patience if proposals cannot be implemented immediately. "We are working on it; we are fully committed to fulfilling the promises we made to our fellow countrymen," Rodriguez said.

"Many promises have not been fullfilled. We will try to cease making this mistake. We must create jobs because there is unemployment. We want to tell you that we will try to create jobs for rural youth. We will fulfill our promise. It will not be like in the past, when we listened to many promises but there were no positive results," the president told a delegation yesterday.

He reiterated that his campaign promises will be fulfilled. He asked peasants to be patient if problems cannot be solved immediately. We will work; we are working. We want to fulfill the promises that we made to our fellow countrymen and we are determined to do so," the president said.

Rodriguez added: "I do not forget the promises I make. I do not make promises that I will not be able to fulfill. If I make a promise, I will fulfill it." He was referring to the land reform program. He reiterated that each farmer will have his own land to work, thus to build the future for his children. [passage omitted]

Rodriguez also said that "living in democracy does not mean doing whatever you want. Living in democracy means respecting human rights, one's fellow human beings, and private property. I am deeply concerned about private property violations, which have become sort of a vice in some regions."

Referring to various proposals put forward by the youth, Rodriguez said: "We have a population of slightly more than 4 million, and we know that a very high percentage of that population is unemployed. Consequently, the

spirit of our laws should be broad, so that investors will come and create industries and jobs, thus providing the possibility of a better future for the people and a more dignified life for the entire Paraguayan family." [passage omitted]

The president criticized those who promote strikes without due cause. He said that 40 workers, who must feed their children, should not be forced to go on strike because of 2 or 3 fellow workers who have failed to discharge their duties. "We have laws, and they must be respected. Employers must respect workers, and workers must respect employers," he noted.

As he was leaving the government representatives's office, the president heard the demands of a group of workers who claimed that they were being oppressed by the authorities and by the businessmen. The president told them: "Now it is easy to see that in many enterprises and industries, if one or two workers do not work properly, if they do not report to work, or if they do not behave in a disciplined manner, they are dismissed. They are, however, paid all the allowances established by law. However, five or six of their friends, godfathers, or relatives immediately declare a strike. While 1 or 2 workers do not want to work, there are 40 others who do want to work. Therefore, the attitude of 2 or 3 workers harms the other 40 who have to feed their children."

"There are laws that defend workers, but there are other laws that defend employers. Consequently, both sectors must respect each other. We should not be confused. Living in democracy does not mean doing whatever you want, disregarding the law. Living in a democracy means respecting the rights of others. The law must be respected. Not only must workers respect businessmen, but businessmen should also respect workers."

"Each one of us has his own rights and duties and, consequently, there must be mutual respect." [passage omitted]

Finance, Industry Ministers Return From U.S.

PY1209193389 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Sep 89 p 11

[Text] The excellent impression that the economic measures taken by the Paraguayan Government has caused in the United States and the forthcoming arrival of an IMF mission to begin the renegotiation of our foreign debt, were the most relevant points emphasized yesterday by Finance Minister Engineer Enzo Debernardi and Industry and Commerce Minister Antonio Zuccolillo shortly after returning to Asuncion from the United States. Speaking to the press, the finance minister said: "I must announce that the reception was very good and very impressive because of the interest we noticed toward our country's affairs and because of the atmosphere of general approval regarding the economic reforms introduced by the government of General Rodriguez."

He added that the corrective measures in our economy "have caused a good impression in the U.S. Government and the large international organizations. We have complied with the entire program, as it was outlined, and we have actually discussed the matter at length. [quotation marks as published].

He added that the corrective measures in our economy "have caused a good impression in all the U.S. economic and financial circles as well as on the U.S. Government and the large international organizations. We have complied with the entire program as outlined, and we have actually discussed the matter at length [marks as published].

Asked about the results they achieved during talks held with international financial organizations on the Paraguayan foreign debt, Engineer Debernardi said: "All preconditions have been established." He reiterated that the Paraguayan foreign debt will be renegotiated.

Asked to supply more information on the preconditions he mentioned, the finance minister quickly said that he was talking about "our conditions, that is, the report to the international credit organizations, the IMF, and other organizations to which we must report."

The press again insisted in an effort to learn if they had proposed a way to manange the Paraguayan foreign debt. "No, not yet," Debernardi replied without hesitation. He added: "As we said prior to our trip, this was an informatory mission to begin our activities. We have not yet made any proposal."

Debernardi told the press that in the United States they met with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) President Enrique Iglesias, "who, in a way, was our host," and with World Bank and IMF officers as well as with U.S. Treasury officials and personalities of U.S. financial and political circles.

When asked about the possibilities for our country to benefit from the Brady Plan, Engineer Debernardi replied that it is still too early to talk about this subject. "We basically went to describe Paraguay's situation and to ask for the negotiations to begin, but we did not discuss the Brady Plan," Debernardi pointed out.

In response to questions on the date on which the renegotiation of the Paraguayan foreign debt would begin, Minister Debernardi reported that during 1989 the IMF will send a mission to our country and "this will mark the beginning of the negotiations."

Asked about the date of arrival of the IMF mission, Debernardi explained that it will come this year, but "we still do not have a date."

Regarding our country's credit requirements, the minister explained that the situation of the land reform program, the housing program, the country's agroindustrial projects, "and some unfinished infrastructure projects" were described to the credit organizations.

Peru

President Garcia Discusses Coca Replacement

PY1309051089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has stated that drug trafficking is not a technical problem, that it is a question of markets, and therefore we must reach a political agreement with the United States and the coca-producing countries. He made these remarks when he closed the 55th Extraordinary Meeting of the Andean Pact Agriculture Ministers.

[Begin Garcia recording] [Passage omitted] Now let us address topic number one of the agenda, the replacement of the plantations of coca, a crop that has been debased and ruined by the drug traffickers. It has also been used and abused for publicity and electoral purposes in some other regions.

I believe that this is a topic that could have technical answers, and you are the people most capable of giving those answers. In other words, what can be cultivated on the lands that are currently planted with coca leaves? You may say cacao, the annatto tree, coffee, etc.

The technical problem, however, does not account for the use of the land. We all know that essentially the problem is one of markets. Coca is the only Latin American product whose price has permanently increased. Coca is the only raw material of the Third World that has had a permanent increase in its price.

Not even oil, which in the 1970's reached a peak price of $36, although it fell to $10 in 1986, has had such good prices. Coca and its by-product, cocaine hydrochloride, are the only Latin American products with rising prices.

Then it cannot be said that tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of Latin American campesinos are to be blamed for cultivating coca in 300,000 or 400,000 hectares of our continent. The campesinos are not to blame; we must blame the markets, consumption, prices, the easy marketing.

You have been quite right to leave this as the last point on your agenda, because it is not a technical topic; it is a topic of political agreement.

I believe that President Bush has done well in drawing the world's attention to drug addiction and drug trafficking. However, the third chapter is missing—in other words, replacement.

There is also an actor missing, a political actor: Europe. The drug-trafficking routes do not all lead to the United States. They also lead to Europe. If the routes to the United States are closed, then the routes leading to Europe will have an increased load.

Therefore, in the first place and before talking about replacement, we must talk about a political agreement in order to see how, with what, and why we are substituting the coca plantations.

The lands that are currently under coca cultivation are good lands. In Huayllaga Valley, where coca cultivation, not drug trafficking, has made its home, the coca cultivators and the purchasers of basic cocaine paste have now joined up with terrorism and subversion.

It is a very rich valley, and it can easily be separated from Peru. This is what has happened to Huayllaga Valley. We understand this in a political, geopolitical manner. We must fight terrorism in that region, which could become an autonomous enclave, an independent region financed from abroad with the resources of the large consumers of cocaine throughout the world, who in that would not only finance coca cultivation, but also subversion.

That admirable land—those plains, of which Peru has so very little, with rains, rivers, with land that is not very acidic—could become an empire of corn, cacao, coffee, oil-producing palms, the annatto tree, and a dozen other types of crops, if those products had a price, if they had a secure market. The word must now be given by the world's large countries. The United States now has the podium. Europe now has the podium.

If a peasant of the Huayllaga Valley, who is now taken by the United States and U.S. public opinion as a common criminal, were asked to grow cacao instead of coca, and if he were told that we will surely buy his products at 50 percent or 100 percent over the regular price, that peasant would make all possible efforts to change his crops. He would become the most effective combatant against drug traffickers, against coca growers, or against subversives.

This is just a problem of price. If any peasant is told to grow annatto because there is a sure market, because we are going to send him planes—and not the small ones—to collect his products, and because we are going to pay a price higher than the regular price paid in the area, that peasant would become the best agent against drug trafficking. There will be no more need to bring foreign weapons or foreign soldiers. There will be no need to fill the coca-producing region with weapons.

We only need to have a good price and a sure market. This is what we need from a proposal. We must say this openly, with the same energy with which the proposal was made. We also want to fight against drug trafficking. The people of the U.S. must also know that we also want to fight against drug trafficking, but in an intelligent manner.

The antidrug struggle is not just a matter of donating a few helicopters, which are often very old, or donating a number of rifles and bullets. The struggle against drug trafficking is more an economic problem. It is a financing problem. We must be clear and just.

The world is spending hundreds of millions of dollars yearly in weapons. The world leader in technology, in culture, in financial and military power—the United States of America—spends almost $400 billion yearly in maintaining its fleets in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean; in maintaining aircraft carriers and its atomic bombers, which are continuously flying over Alaska.

Four hundred billion dollars. Is it serious, then, to offer for a period of an entire year $261 million for three countries? That is no aid at all. Nor can we call "aid" the money that is handed over to help this great country in its struggle.

I think the matter proposed here requires, in conclusion, that we demand a political agreement, and that we declare clearly and fully that the struggle to replace the coca crops, which is also a struggle against drug addiction and drug trafficking, is an economic problem.

In this sense, we must reiterate our demand that the European Community must also participate with the United States in a dialogue with countries where coca crops have developed over the past few years. Let us proceed, then, to work in unity, in harmony, and not in compliance with someone's will, or in response to a donation. Let us reach a political agreement to replace the crops. As is known to all those familiar with an agricultural economy, we must have a better market, better prices, and possibilities for industrialization.

I think this is the only manner to meet our objective. As for the rest, you know better than we politicians. Those lands are suitable for producing scores of food products for our people and for the United States, and for Europe as well, provided we manage to reach a common position and an agreement on the objectives.

I want to thank you for listening to my ideas regarding agriculture and integration, about our disagreements on some matters such as coffee, and about the need for unity to face certain problems such as replacing coca crops through a political agreement that must be demanded by all countries. We have the right to demand that those lands must produce food for our people. What I want is for the Huayllaga land to produce food for the Peruvians, because we need food. There will be no food production, however, as long as drug consumption prevails and as long as the great world powers and the great civilizations do not stimulate the production of more food.

Those lands will be mistreated and spoiled, because you know very well that coca production spoils the land. Those lands will be mistreated and spoiled if no economic treaty for replacement is achieved. The idea, then, is not only to replace the crops, but to replace the economic treatment given to the land. This is what we can demand so that we can produce more food for Latin America. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording]

Luis Sanchez Comments on U.S. Drug Plan

PY1209132889 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The assistance announced by President George Bush to combat drug trafficking must be supplemented by compensation to benefit the peasants engaged in the cultivation of coca.

This remark was made by the president of the Council of Ministers, Luis Alberto Sanchez, who pointed out that the U.S. President's assistance represents an important stimulus and that it is necessary to implement a national campaign in order to rationalize the cultivation of coca.

Prime Minister Sanchez also praised military assistance to combat those who trade in the health of human beings. He warned that anti-imperialism must not lead us to reject weapons with which to engage in this deadly struggle.

Sanchez flatly rejected the possibility of armed troops from another country coming to help us, which is different from accepting military equipment.

Further on Sanchez Comments

PY1309054889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0506 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (EFE)—Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez today in Lima stated that the United States must indemnify the Peruvian and Bolivian campesinos that replace their coca plantations with other products.

"It has to be that way, because there is no other form of indemnization, which is the adequate and exact word," added Sanchez, who is also the chairman of the cabinet.

The Peruvian vice president termed as an "important incentive" in the struggle against drug trafficking the announcement made by the U.S. President that his country would support Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia.

"The assistance that has been announced by President Bush in the fight against drug trafficking must be complemented with a reimbursement to the campesinos equivalent to what they will not receive for the cultivation of illegal coca," he stated.

For more than a decade, the Peruvian Government has been trying to convince the campesinos of the jungle to cultivate cacao, coffee, or some other agricultural product that will obtain a price similar to that of the coca leaf, for which the drug traffickers pay in advance.

The vice president indicated that it is one thing to accept the firmly held, historical Peruvian custom of mixing food with the coca leaf, or using it as a medicine, and it is another to use the coca leaf to convert it into cocaine paste.

Approximately 200,000 hectares in the Huayllaga highland are used to plant coca, of which 10 percent would be enough for legal usage, Sanchez indicated.

The vice president rejected any type of military aid to fight drug trafficking, but he did admit that he favored accepting war materiel, "which is not the same as foreign citizens, nor a matter of interference," he said.

Bolivia and Peru are said to be the countries that produce the highest quantities of coca, which is then transported to Colombia, where it is converted into cocaine hydrochloride.

Foreign Minister Calls U.S. Aid 'Meager'

PY1309044289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox today [13 September] labeled the U.S. aid to fight drug trafficking in South America as meager. He said that the U.S. Government should reconsider the aid given to fight drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] [Larco] I understand the U.S. Government appropriated an amount without previous study and without consulting with the countries involved. If that is true, the U.S. aid can justifiably be called ridiculous.

[Reporter] What contacts have you had with the U.S. Government to explain that the resources appropriated to fight drug trafficking are not enough?

[Larco] The contacts will be made during the meetings to be held by the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru with U.S. President Bush. The talks there will be frank and the mistakes made can then be corrected.

[Reporter] Colombia is facing a serious problem in the struggle against drug trafficking. What action is the Foreign Ministry taking to support Colombia?

[Larco] The president is the one who runs international relations, and President Garcia's decision to visit President Barco and to honor assassinated Senator Galan shows the president's support for Colombia and the direction of the Foreign Ministry's activities. In addition to that, we are working with the Colombian and Bolivian Foreign Ministries to prepare an agenda as a basis for a tripartite meeting, as a first stage before the meeting with President Bush. [end recording]

Andean Pact Agriculture Ministers Meet in Lima

PY1209160089 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Andean Pact agriculture ministers are meeting in Lima.

The Peruvian agriculture minister, Juan Coronado Balmaceda, and his Colombian counterpart, Gabriel Rosas Vega, have said that the agenda includes joint actions to cope with drug trafficking.

[Begin recording] [Balmaceda] The most important point that we have included in the agenda is an issue—a current issue—that involves the struggle by Colombia against drug trafficking.

Drug trafficking in Colombia represents such a strong power that it even challenges the stability of the state and government.

Therefore, as the first point on the agenda we will deal with the program by the Andean Group—as a group of nations—to cope with this problem of drug trafficking, which, as the Colombian agriculture minister has already said, is not only our problem but a problem involving all humanity. Thus, everyone is obliged to solve this problem.

In this meeting we will discuss the drafting of a document—a plan of action—that will be discussed at the international level with the countries involved in this issue, namely the United States, which has been seriously affected by the drugs exported from our countries, and the European community, which has also begun to be affected.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the support that North America is providing to combat drug trafficking in this region is enough?

[Rosas] Well, the problem is so serious, so complex, and with so many angles and sides, that the resources are insufficient in view of the magnitude of the problem.

[Reporter] [Word indistinct] do you believe that the Andean Pact will also contribute by participating in the struggle against drug trafficking?

[Rosas] Well, the situation—which is rather unfortunate—is that at least three countries of this sub-regional Andean Group organization are affected by this situation. This influences the situation.

The Andean group—and particularly the agricultural and livestock sector—could implement very important actions because an eradication plan, a crop substitution plan, and an alternative development plan in the productive areas would represent basic support for the Andean Group.

This is not just a matter of simple or elementary joint actions but represents regional solidarity [words indistinct] of the Andean Group that has a very important role in the effort to substitute crops and implement alternative actions. [end recording]

Police Discover Clandestine Airfield, Cocaine Lab

PY1209041089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Interior Ministry has released a communique indicating that in the first operation in the area of Paraiso, Alto Huallaga, the police found a clandestine airfield and a cocaine lab.

The police also found large amount of chemicals used for making cocaine, a radio transmitter, a large amount of rifle ammunition, food, a stove, and a generator.

Suspects Captured in Bombing of Police Bus

PY1209132089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Excerpt] The National Police have captured eight terrorists, including two women, who participated in the attack against a bus carrying the Husares de Junin president guards.

Today the pictures of the terrorists were shown to the press.

As a result of the intelligence investigation being carried out by the specialized personnel of the Antiterrorist Directorate, the police were able to identify the members of the Shining Path Metropolitan Regional Committee. The capture of the terrorists was coordinated with representatives of the attorney general and the 17th Lima Provincial Prosecutor's Office. The following terrorists were arrested: (Carlos Balderrama Jacha), 44 years of age, leader of the Bank Workers Federation and employee of the International Bank; (Albiserio Aguirre Pacheco), 42 years of age, comrade Issac; (David Gonzalez Machado), 38 years of age, comrade Israel; (Maria Concepcion Montoya Peralta), 39 years of age, who works for the Popular Bank; (Augusto Segarra Bejarano), 33 years of age, of the Telecommunications Workers Union; (Hilario Alzamora Vargas), 32 years of age; (Salome Cardenas Leon), 34 years of age; (Simeon Ramos Condoria), 37 years of age; and (Victoria Trujillo Aburto), 29 years of age. The last four are members of the Municipal Workers Union.

The result of the investigation indicates that the Shining Path, through its Metropolitan Regional Committee, was able to infiltrate the Bank Workers Federation, the Municipal Workers Union, and other organizations which were under the leadership of comrade Jose Maria [a member of the Shining Path metropolitan regional comittee] who is at large. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Suriname

Army Accuses Jungle Commando of Violent Acts

FL1209151689 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The Surinamese Army has accused the Jungle Commando, led by rebel leader Ronny Brunswijk, of carrying out violent attacks in the Brokopondo region of Eastern Suriname. It is the first time since the rebels and the government signed a peace accord in French Guiana that one of the parties has accused the other of carrying out military action.

According to an Army spokesman, the Jungle Commando dragged two men out of their homes in the village of (?Brownsweg) and shot them. Both men are now in hospital in the capital, Paramaribo, where they are being treated for serious injuries. They are reported to be members of an antiterrorist unit which cooperates with the Army.

Brunswijk Offers To Fight 'Rebellious' Indians

FL1209183789 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 89

[Text] The leader of the so-called Jungle Commando, Ronny Brunswijk, has said that his gang is prepared to help the government if the National Army refuses to fight against the rebellious (Tucayana) Amazon Indians. According to Brunswijk, the (Tucayana) Amazons are being abused by the National Army to hinder the execution of the Kourou Accords.

During a telephone interview with the state television, Brunswijk furthermore said Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon shouldn't go to [name indistinct] because he should think about the safety.

The (Tucayana) Amazons have asked, among others, for a discussion with Lachmon after they had taken control of Western Suriname for more than a week now.

The spokesman of the Military Authority, Commander Sital, said in reaction to the proposal made by Brunswijk that it's a matter for the government and the National Assembly. Sital, however, refused to talk about the implications made by Brunswijk to the effect that the Army abuses the (Tucayana) Amazons.

(?Sital) is of the opinion, that there is [words indistinct] in the country. [passage indistinct]